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ALIEN HAND IN CONTROL IRKS BURMA

Natives Object to Inclusion in Federated India and Want Autonomy

FOREIGNERS BLAMED FOR ALL TROUBLES

Strong Nationalism Is Outgrowth of Economic Setback and Racial Differences

By ALEXANDER INGLIS

Staff Correspondent in India of The Christian Science Monitor

RANGOON, Burma — Distressing economic conditions, the belief that Burma is being controlled as a concession in the interests of the British and Indians, and repercussions of that mood of nationalism which is stirring throughout the entire Orient, are recognized to be among the chief causes underlying the rebellion which has featured this country in recent months.

While the tendency in government quarters has been to minimize the significance of the various uprisings, the extent of the rebellion has forced its seriousness upon public attention, and it is now recognized that the prime factor in the situation is the poverty of the peasants, who are simple, superstitious, and credulous. Among these untutored people a belief has developed that the harsh economic conditions under which they live are somehow traceable to the presence of foreigners in the country.

Invaders Are Blamed

Crop failures of recent years have played havoc with the former prosperity of the rural Burmans, who have found it difficult to make a substantial livelihood, particularly in the areas centering about Tharawaddy, Insein and Prome, all of which have been seats of rebellion. Considering their plight in the light of the apparent prosperity enjoyed by the foreign elements in the country, the cultivators, hillmen and jungle folk who formed the bulk of the insurgents assumed that their distress must be due to the invaders.

Substantiation has been given to this view by the fact that the wealthy people of Burma are Europeans, Indians, and Chinese. This is principally due to the disposition which Burmans have hitherto shown in leaving large-scale commerce and industry almost entirely in the hands of the British and Indians. In Rangoon, according to the Simon Report, two thirds of the male inhabitants are Indians; and Rangoon ranks next to Calcutta and

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Motor Expedition Roars Over Lofty Himalayan Peaks

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 23—Astonishing motor experts and amazing natives, the Citroen-Haardt trans-Asia expedition is safely over the second of three Himalayan passes that are the main obstacles on the road from India to Chinese Turkestan, according to radio messages received by the National Geographic Society.

From Astor, a village near Gilgit, in Kashmir, comes word that the special mountain-climbing automobiles nosed their way steadily over Burzil Pass, 13,775 feet high, through snow fields so soft that men sank to their hips, and also over Tragbal Pass, 11,560 feet high. The Gilgit trail, leading over the passes, is traversed by pack ponies and native bearers, but heretofore has been known as "the road a wheel has never touched." The cars have nosed their way up rooflike slopes of the narrow pony trail, around hairpin turns, along dizzy shelves, through mountain torrents and over snow fields.

Ahead of the expedition the trail leads through deep defiles, overriding and across the deep gorge of the Indus where it plows its way through the tumbled ranges of the Himalayas. Over the trail tower numerous peaks, 20,000 and 25,000 feet high. A hundred miles north of Gilgit the expedition will encounter its third great obstacle, a pass over the mountains into Chinese Turkestan. A choice will be made between Mintaka Pass, 15,430 feet high, and Kilik Pass, slightly lower, depending on snow conditions.

DEALERS TO ACCEPT WHEAT PAYMENTS

CHICAGO, July 23 (AP)—Many of the International Harvester Company's dealers have arranged to accept wheat as half-payment for farm machinery.

This was announced last night by Mr. Alexander Legge, chairman of the company's board. Wheat for December delivery will be accepted at 75 cents a bushel though the Chicago price yesterday ranged from 51¾ to 54 cents.

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German Unemployed Figures Drop 6000

By the Associated Press

Berlin, July 23

GERMANY'S unemployed on July 15 numbered 3,956,000, a decrease of 6000 from June 30. In the same fortnight last year there was an increase of 75,000, but it was pointed out that on July 15 the labor market had not begun to feel the effects of the present crisis.

Nation Advised to Sell Property Held in Colon

Ill Will Chief Return From Panama Landlordism, Spokesmen Claim

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 23—Supported by Dr. Hormodio Arias, Minister from Panama, Mr. Nelson Rounsevell, publisher of the Panama American, had laid down before the Administration the suggestion that the United States Government get out of the land owning business in the city of Colon.

Because the United States, through the Panama railroad, in turn owned and operated by the Government, owns all but two city blocks of the city of Colon, a community of more than 50,000, it is being put in the position of a "dollar grabbing landlord," Mr. Rounsevell asserts, and is erecting against itself a barrier of ill will, both in Panama and the rest of Latin America.

Dr. Arias has informed State Department officials that because the United States is a landlord in Colon, it is difficult for the Panama Government to take a friendly and cooperative attitude. The popular mind is aroused against the United States because of its leasing policy in Colon, Dr. Arias declared, with the result that the Government is handicapped in its relations with Washington.

"The situation creates much bitterness throughout Panama," Dr. Arias pointed out. "The Panama government recognizes the importance of American interest in Panama because of the Panama Canal. We are prepared to extend every facility to the United States in protecting the canal, but because of popular resentment against the United States as a result of its landlordism in Colon, the Panama government is unable to act."

Dr. Arias and Mr. Rounsevell both expressed the opinion that the refusal of the Panama Senate to approve the 1926 treaty with the United States, fixing American authority in the Canal Zone, was largely due to popular hostility to the United States based on the Colon situation. This pact his never been ratified and is still pending.

Mr. Rounsevell is urging that the Government sell its Colon landholdings to the highest bidders, with preference to leaseholders. Leases are not granted for more than 20 years, Mr. Rounsevell said. The amount of revenue produced by these leases is not known, he declared, as the War Department has so far declined to make the facts known. In some quarters the amount is estimated as more than $1,000,000 a year.

Another view strongly expressed by Mr. Rounsevell is that, while it owns practically all the land in Colon, the United States has no jurisdiction there because it is within the boundaries of Panama. As a result, he pointed out, saloons, resorts and other undesirable places, illegal under

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Mexico Considers Program For Nation-Wide Expansion

Five-Year Research Period May Precede Project of Developing Highways, Ports, and Parks Extending to Nation's Outermost Borders

By HOWLAND COX

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, July 23—The Mexican Government is contemplating a national planning project for the development of highways, ports and harbors, parks and other public reservations and zoning.

Señor Carlos Contreras, chief of the program commission of the Bureau of Communications, before the sixth anual seminar of the Committee on Cultural Relations with Latin America, said that so important is the project, the next five years may be spent in natural scientific research.

The magnitude of the scheme, he said, requires that the planning be developed from outside the borders of the country; that is to say, from the border lines of the United States, Guatemala, the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean. This means, he explained, that the work will proceed toward a center, not outward from a center as is the case in city planning.

To assist in this undertaking, charts and maps have been prepared giving the location and productivity of agricultural and cattle raising areas and fishing centers. This map is divided into municipalities showing the population, as of the last census, and is charted to locate highways, stage routes since 1856, railroad systems, electric light plants, and car lines.

The project is to be financed, he said, by an issue of government bonds, sale of idle federal and municipal properties, the levying of special and local taxes and gifts of cash or property by public-spirited citizens.

That a nation-wide interest and coöperation may be aroused in the project, Señor Contreras said that suggestions had been made for the establishing of local boards in various states to handle city plans, civic designs and housing problems. Also, to give further impetus to the project, lectures and conferences had been proposed where engineers, architects, city planners, philanthropists and public-spirited men might meet for an exchange of views.

Whatever plans are finally drawn up, and whatever improvements are eventually started, must be considered, Señor Contreras said, in the light of being impartial and unchangeable. In dealing with a project so vast, he said that heed should be given not only to what persons of certain localities would like, but to what will best serve the interests of all persons from a national viewpoint.

CHINA UTILIZES OLD WEAPONS AGAINST JAPAN

Recites 'Wrongs' in Middle Manchuria and Urges Boycott

NANKING, July 22 (By U. P.)—China's two most powerful weapons—public opinion and boycott—were aimed at Japan today.

The first took the form of a diplomatic note reciting, in terms calculated to arouse interest both at home and abroad, a series of "wrongs" done China in middle Manchuria.

The second found a target in Japanese goods coming into China. By government order they were refused landing, according to the Kuomin news agency. It was said all orders for Japanese goods had been canceled.

Immediate evacuation of Japanese police and Koreans from Wanpaoshan scene of riots and subsequent Japanese intervention, following rice land disputes, was demanded in the note dispatched from the Waichiaopu, or Chinese Foreign Office, to Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Charge d'Affaires in Shanghai.

The note likewise demanded compensation for damages to Chinese farmers, and declared contracts of lease of farm land to Koreans—who are technically Japanese subjects—to be illegal and hence invalid.

Wan Yung-pao, Chinese Minister to Japan, who is now in Korea, has sent an official report on recent rioting to the foreign office, saying investigation revealed that 95 Chinese were killed and a large number missing. Many were believed to have perished together, with property damage of around $500,000, and all Chinese shops sacked and demolished at Ringyang alone.

EMPIRE TRADE HELD ADVANCED BY AGREEMENT

Canadian Bill to Establish New Australian Relations Goes to Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont., July 23—Moving a second reading in Parliament of the recently negotiated trade agreement with Australia, Mr. R. B. Bennett, the Prime Minister, said that this was the first step toward development of empire trade on sound lines.

The agreement provided each country with a favored market for goods which the other did not produce, while competitive goods were still protected by fair tariffs. Comparing the present agreement with the former one, he said that whereas the old gave Canada the British preferences on only four out of 426 items, the new gave it the preference on 418 items, and was a very great advantage over the one made in 1925. Referring to items that might have caused some anxiety, he explained that the duty on meats from Australia would now be 3 cents a pound instead of ¼ cent, and eggs would have a duty of 2 cents a dozen instead of being free.

Mr. G. G. Coote of the United Farmers of Alberta, thought that the Prime Minister had overemphasized the possibilities of the agreement because he said that in many cases the Australian preferential tariff was so high that Canada would not be able to sell very extensively in that country, and that on account of its depreciated currency the Canadian importer was penalised to the extent of 30 per cent. He again suggested that Canada should suspend payment of notes on a gold basis, and let the dollar depend on trade for its value, believing that if this country allowed its currency to depreciate to the same level as that of Australia more goods could be sold there and in all the markets of the world.

A point stressed by Mr. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, was that both countries had agreed, whatever changes there might be in their tariffs, that the spread now established between the general and preferential rates would be maintained. In the past, he said, Great Britain had 42 per cent of the imports into Australia, the United States 23 per cent and Canada only 3 per cent, but under the new treaty he considered that Canada had opportunities in the Australian market not surpassed by any other country.

After further discussion the bill was given a second and a third reading and referred to the Senate.

Hawks Regains Air Record to Havana

HAVANA, July 23 (AP)—Capt. Frank M. Hawks landed here from Miami, Fla., at 11:08 a. m., E. S. T., today, thus regaining the time record from New York to Havana from James Goodwin Hall. He knocked off 27 minutes from Mr. Hall's record, established last Saturday.

MIAMI, Fla., July 23 (AP)—Capt. Frank M. Hawks brought his monoplane down on the Pan-American Airport at 9:27 a. m., E. S. T., today, on his speed flight from New York to Havana. He refueled and took off for Havana at 9:53 a. m. Capt. Hawks said he had averaged about 180 miles an hour from New York.

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP)—When Capt. Frank M. Hawks left Miami at 9:53 E. S. T. this morning for Havana he had covered 1163 of his 1403-mile course from New York to the Cuban capital and had spent 6h. 32m. His flying time so far was 6h. 22m.

ROOSEVELT FIELD, N. Y., July 23 (AP)—Mr. James Goodwin failed by 14 minutes yesterday to attain a record for a flight from Montreal to New York. The record now is held by Capt. Frank M. Hawks. Mr. Hall made the flight in 1h. 59m., while Hawks' time was 1h. 45m.

Birds in Roosevelt Sanctuary Mingle Gay Songs With Shadows

By ETHEL C. INCE

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 23—A place that will belong exclusively to birds in perpetuity—that is the way Dr. Eugene Swope, head of the Roosevelt Bird Sanctuary here, likes to think about the stretch of woodland over which he presides as host to the song birds.

Wandering in the sanctuary with Dr. Swope, with a dozen different bird notes quivering in the midsummer air, one wonders why all large private estates do not set aside a few acres devoted especially to the uses of feathered guests. No Italian garden or Oriental vale could yield deeper serenity or keener delights than this spot in which the song bird reigns.

One of Dr. Swope's enthusiasms is to provide surroundings of just the right sort for the exacting tastes of birds. When you have talked to him about it, you realize that this matter of being a host to birds is more than a profession. It is an art, and one that brings rare rewards.

Even in planning the Court of the Fountain, the outer entrance from which visitors may view the green vistas, winding paths and shrubbery of the sanctuary, the idea of the bird was paramount. The court serves two purposes: it is a concession to public interest in the reservation and, providing a gradually thickening barrier of tall shrubbery to muffle the noises of traffic passing on the main road off which it opens, it helps to seclude the sanctuary more effectively from outside sounds. In the center of the fountain is an exquisite bronze statue by Bessie Potter Vonnoh of two children, one seated gazing at a bird that has alighted on his hand; the other holding aloft a shallow bowl of water into which the birds may dip their beaks.

Entering the sanctuary from the main road, there are wide, shallow stairs that turn to the left, and are flanked by shrubbery, hiding the court entirely from view. At the top is a short narrow walk leading into the court, from which glimpses of the sanctuary itself are had. Everywhere is a profusion of shrubbery and trees. The air of retirement and the large variety of berries on the shrubs remind the visitor that the aim of the place is to attract and satisfy birds. There is the prunus tomento, brought over from Japan, with its luscious red berries, about the size of small cherries. On sampling them you decide that some birds are quite discriminating in their diet. Then there are the English thorn, Chinese Christmas berry, June berry, viburnum, holly, dogwood and many others, whose fruit the birds especially enjoy. For this matter of berries is one that Dr. Swope considers quite important. "Not enough thought is given usually to the question of continuity of food for birds," he said. "A bird sanctuary should include trees and shrubs that produce food for them over long periods."

To the right of the fountain there is a tall screen of shrubbery several feet in length with a narrow gap running through it and leading toward the sanctuary itself. At this point the general visitor must stop, but if you are a member of the National Association of Audubon Societies or an invited guest, Dr. Swope signals you to come on.

As you follow him expectantly through the bushes he will look back over his shoulder to remark that this narrow path is "a mental preparation" for the deportment he expects of you within the sanctuary. You catch a twinkle of humor in his gray eyes as he speaks, but remain convinced that the sally was at least half serious.

On the other side of a little gate you come into a region where everything is just the way birds like it, and birds like things plain. Noises are taboo; footsteps fall softly on the

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

RED TAPE HOLDS UP GOVERNMENT BUILDING PLANS

Public Demands $700,000,000 Program Be Put Into Effect Promptly

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 23—Congressional pressure may be added to the demand coming from many sections of the country that something be done to expedite the $700,000,000 public building program, so it will give work to the unemployed, it is indicated here.

Hiram Bingham (R.), Senator from Connecticut, in a statement attacked the delays in getting construction under way as the "old story of bureaucracy," and as evidence that government machinery is weighted down with laws and red tape, which "function clumsily."

Other members of Congress have also recently criticized the delay, indicating that there will probably be a drive when Congress convenes to force the Treasury Department to hasten its work in order to give jobs to the unemployed as Congress intended.

Duncan U. Fletcher (D.), Senator from Florida, charged recently that the building program had been so delayed it had failed to help the unemployed. Mr. Bingham said that in Connecticut work has been started on only one of nine projects authorized.

The Treasury has announced that 115 buildings of the expanded public buildings program have thus far been completed at a cost of $37,737,362. In addition, there are under contract 188 projects which, when completed, will cost $104,788,308. This leaves more than $550,000,000 which has been appropriated for construction work still in the Treasury. Many projects have reached the drawing stage, or are waiting until sites are inspected and accepted, but they are not far enough along to help the plasterers, bricklayers and other manual workers.

"What big business corporation could continue to exist and merit the confidence of stockholders if the board of directors in the spring of 1928 had voted to build $3,000,000 in new buildings, actually had the money to do it with and by 1931 did not even have plans for the buildings and no contracts let?" Mr. Bingham asked in his statement.

No one person is to be blamed, Mr. Bingham says, pointing out that the delays are caused mainly in the legal department by scrutiny of titles.

"All of those charged with responsibility I believe have done their best but government machinery is so weighted down by laws and red tape that it functions clumsily."

New laws speeding up site selection, and condemnation proceedings have been put into effect since the adjournment of Congress, but the process is still a tedious one from the appropriation until actual construction begins. The office of the supervising architect of the treasury has been hiring more and more outside architects to help with its work. Of the total projects, private architects are drawing the plans for 73 buildings, with a total cost limit of $165,582,023, while the supervising architect's office is preparing plans for 115 projects with a total cost limit of $32,631,000.

The blue-printing office on the top floor of the Treasury already has a shift of men working at night, and it is planned to start another to work from midnight until 8 a. m. The architects force has been more than doubled since the emergency building program was authorized, numbering approximately 650 now compared with less than 300 in normal times. This does not include a large field force of men who view sites and conduct condemnation proceedings in all sections of the country.

Japanese Is Sorry But Finds a Comet

PASADENA, Calif., July 23 (AP)—An apologetic telegram from an obscure Japanese amateur astronomer at Brawley, Calif., to Mount Wilson Observatory authorities has revealed the discovery of a new comet.

M. Nagata, the astronomer, begged pardon for wasting the time of Mount Wilson observers and asked if it was possible he had located the comet with his small telescope.

Dr. Seth B. Nicholson of Mount Wilson Observatory, confirmed the discovery and said the comet had been named after the discoverer, as was customary. He described it as being in the constellation of Leo, not far from the star Rho Leonis and in the general direction of Mars.

Hoover Sees Path to Solution

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Washington, July 23

THE plan for stabilizing German finances, agreed upon by the seven-power conference in London, was acclaimed today by President Hoover as clearing the way for a permanent solution of this great problem. The President said:

"The London conference has laid sound foundations for the establishment of stability in Germany.

"The major problem is one affecting primarily the banking and credit conditions, and can best be solved by the voluntary coöperation of the bankers of the world, rather than by governments, with their conflicting interests. Such a basis of coöperation is assured.

"The program supplements the suspension of intergovernmental debts already in effect. The combined effect should enable the German people, with their resources, industry, and courage, to overcome the temporary difficulties and restore their credit.

"The program contributes to expedite recovery from world-wide depression through the overcoming of the most important elements in the crisis affecting central Europe.

"The world is indebted to Premiers Macdonald, Laval, and Bruening, to Messrs. Stimson, Mellon, Grandi, Francqui, and other governmental representatives in this conference. The conference has demonstrated a fine spirit of conciliation and consideration among nations that will have lasting benefits in establishment of stability."

Wet Influence Said to Hinder Dry Education

Woman Temperance Worker Exposes Devious Methods Often Used

Opponents of prohibition, though of late declaring education unaided by law to be the solution of the liquor question, secretly hinder temperance instruction in the schools in many instances, according to Miss Cora Frances Stoddard, executive secretary of the Scientific Temperance Federation in Boston.

"There never has been a time since temperance education was first legally required in American schools when there have not been localities where wet influences have withheld or hampered such instruction," Miss Stoddard said. This is often done secretly, she added, for few wet organizations would openly sponsor a move to weaken educational work.

Miss Stoddard cited an instance in Washington where the superintendent of schools approved of allowing a speaker furnished by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union to tour the public schools discussing the evils of alcohol and the importance of sobriety. Though this was in line with the law, as the school superintendent pointed out, the school board, composed largely of "wets," it was said, refused permission to the woman. A recent change in the personnel of the board has resulted in better cooperation with temperance educators, according to Miss Stoddard.

Discussing the need for vigilance on the part of "drys" to prevent weakening of temperance education laws, Miss Stoddard described situations in Michigan and Wisconsin as examples. There, the details of former laws, designed to safeguard the grading of pupils and the thoroughness of the instruction, have been omitted, she stated. Frequent recodifying of the law, as practiced in many states, is usually responsible for curtailment of temperance education, she said. Crowded study programs in the schools cause legislators to omit as non-essential alcohol and narcotic instruction from hygienic programs, unless the importance of this education is stressed to them, she explained.

"Much can be done to improve the situation in the schools," she continued. "One of the greatest needs is for more thorough training in temperance education of the teachers who must give out the information to the children. Definite programs are also essential, for the books in use today are more up-to-date than are the educational methods.

"Coöperation between parents and teachers is also necessary. The schools will do more along these lines if they know the parents want the work done. Parents, knowing what steps are already being taken, can tactfully and helpfully suggest others or show appreciation for good work done."

The awakening of educators to the need for action is particularly hopeful, she said. She commended the resolutions adopted by state and national teaching associations, such as the National Education Association, which has for four years gone on record by resolution as favoring temperance teaching.

She gave as another example of this increased activity the action of a schoolmaster's association in Pennsylvania in drawing up resolutions calling for more and better temperance instruction in that State. The acting superintendent of schools of the State was so pleased with this action that he sent copies of the resolutions to schools throughout the State, accompanied by a program of instruction for such education.

Berlin Regrets Nations Gave No New Credits

Dumping Held Alternative If No Added Loans Are Arranged

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, July 23—Nothing short of a policy of dumping its products on the worlds markets, may be Germany's reluctant but inevitable answer to the fact that the London conference did not actually produce new credits for its industries. German opinion appreciates that the conference may have stopped further draining of capital from the country, but since no new capital is available, the nation must exert the most strenuous efforts at self-help.

But measures of self-help are few. First, there could be further elevation of the Reichsbank's discount rate above its unprecedentedly high level of 10 per cent. This keeps foreign money in Germany, though it makes credit almost impossibly expensive. Second, to obtain foreign currency Germany is considering reducing imports to the barest possible minimum, and forcing exports which will mean unadulterated dumping. The country must somehow obtain foreign currency to strengthen its gold coverage, and German industry must therefore commence selling products which are piled to the very roofs of storehouses at cut prices abroad.

The Government appreciates the economic unfriendliness of this policy, and will adopt it only as a last resort, but failing all else, dumping may be the only salvation. If inflation sets in, dumping will become infinitely simpler and more productive, and for this reason some industrialists have been known to regard inflation not unfavorably, despite all the sufferings which it would inevitably entail.

Already, however, Germany has taken several measures of self-help which work well as far as they go, but are obviously inadequate. To extend the gold coverage of the Reichsbank to permit freedom of money circulation, the Government must squeeze the last possible foreign note from German holders.

Thus ever increasing pressures are to be expected upon the citizens until they hand over every last bit of foreign money, and fetch back their money from abroad. Increase of the Reichsbank's discount is expected to achieve this end, but it is a penalty which is abnormally expensive in a country which is already suffering from almost complete economic stagnation.

The Government was unable to end the bank holiday, which should have terminated today, but permitted the banks to pay out up to 200 marks to depositors, while checks are honored under rigid limitations. The President's emergency decree has averted a serious shortage of money by raising the amount of silver and copper coins in circulation by $120,000,000.

This is about $7.50 per head of population, and is expected tremendously to relieve the ordinary citizen, whose pockets have been growing lighter, though he may have an ample bank account.

Bigger But Fewer Farms Is Trend, Census Reveals

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 23—The average farm in the United States shrunk nearly $3000 in value in the last decade, according to figures issued by the director of the census.

The average value of land and buildings dropped from $10,284 in 1920, to $7614 in 1930, and the acre shrank in value from $69.29 to $48.52. The value of all farm land and buildings in the country last year was $47,979,838,-253, while in 1920 it was $66,516,032,602. In 1925 it was estimated at $49,407,-647,287.

The greatest depreciation was in land, which fell in value from $54,-820,563,059 in 1920 to $34,939,864,564 in 1930. Buildings increased in value from about $11,500,000,000 to nearly $13,000,000,000. The average size of the farm increased from 148 acres to 156 acres.

The census showed fewer farms being operated by owners and more by tenants in 1930 than in 1920. Owner-operated farms in 1920 numbered 2,-925,000, comprising about 698,715,015 acres, whereas in 1930 they numbered 2,-854,656 farms or 12,389,226 acres.

The total number of farms in 1930 was 6,288,648 and in 1920 was 6,448,-343, although the acreage of all farms increased by more than 30,000,000 acres. Preliminary announcements made today also gave the acreage and production of selected crops in 1930 as compared with 1919.

Lindberghs Poise for Flight to Orient; Ready to Leave 'Any Day After Sunday'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 23—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and Mrs. Lindbergh will start on their proposed flight to the Orient next week, it was announced last night. Their Lockheed Sirius airplane is now practically ready, except that one or two instruments have to be installed, and they will be ready to leave any day after Sunday, Colonel Lindbergh said.

Their first hop will be to Washington, D. C., where they will make final arrangements for flying permits needed from the foreign countries to be visited. They will return here for an overnight stop and then will head north for Ottawa.

They will follow the Great Circle course to Japan, which will take them far within the Arctic circle, along the northernmost points of Canada, south of Victoria Island, to Baker Lake, and Aklavick at the mouth of the Mackenzie River. Thence they will fly to Point Barrow and Nome, Alaska. Their next hop will take them across Bering Sea and down the coast of Kamchatka to Karaginsk and Petropaviosk, thence following the string of small islands south to Nemuro on the northern coast of Yesso, Japan. The course to China and ports of call in that country have not yet been worked out.

"We have no set schedule and we do not know how long it will take us to fly to Japan, nor do we know how long it will be before we start back," Colonel Lindbergh said.

The big airplane in which the Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh will make the flight has been fitted with pontoons, two radio sets, including transmitters and receivers for both. Their route will keep them within easy flying distance of bodies of water all the way. They will carry emergency rations, including water for two months, cameras and ample camping equipment.

POWERS ACT TO PROTECT REICH CREDIT

London Conference Ends With Agreement on Plan to Halt Withdrawal

FUTURE CASH NEED TO BE CONSIDERED

Delegates Leave With Expressions of Appreciation for Coöperative Move

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

Staff Correspondent

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 23—The seven-power conference adjourned here today after agreeing upon measures to protect Germany from further withdrawals of capital, and a plan for consideration of future credit needs. Thus by keeping off the forbidden ground of reparation and debts, and by avoiding the pitfalls of long-term loans or credits, with French conditions attached, the conference has been able to achieve complete success. Though its results have only a temporary and limited scope, the conference needs no apologia.

A political situation whose critical tenseness surpassed anything since the occupation of the Ruhr, was always ready to break over the conference. France and Germany alike had formulated national positions from which neither could withdraw. Any invasion of this explosive field would have brought a European political, as well as financial, crisis of great gravity. While Nazi and Communist threats in Germany reached fever pitch, French military circles, during the past week, were talking of a "preventive invasion" of armed forces into Germany.

With this background, the conference was obviously playing with fire, and its decision to limit its mandate to credit plans, against which no nation could raise valid objections, skirted the political dangers which, though pressing, simply could not be confronted at the present hour. The conference itself managed to preserve an atmosphere of complete diplomatic cordiality, and its final measures testify to businesslike application to duty.

Measures Adopted

The measure calculated to insulate Germany from further withdrawals of capital are as follows:

1. The Governments recommend to their respective banks, first, that the central bank credit of $100,000,000 recently granted the Reichsbank under auspices of the World Bank, for three weeks, shall be renewed at maturity for three months.

2. That concerted measures should be taken by financial institutions in different countries with a view to maintaining the volume of credits already extended to Germany.

3. The conference further recommends that the World Bank set up without delay a committee nominated by the governors of the central banks interested, to inquire into immediate future credit needs of Germany, and study the possibilities of converting a portion of short-term credit.

The conference noted with interest the communication from Dr. Heinrich Bruening, German Chancellor, explaining that German industry has recently placed a joint guarantee at the disposal of the German gold discount bank, which makes this guarantee a sound basis for resumption of normal operations of international credit.

These recommendations follow closely the lines elaborated by the Administration at Washington, but as Dr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, explains, they follow the obvious channels which had occurred at the same time to other governments, especially the British.

The conference's concluding session today was marked by firm expressions of international solidarity. M. Pierre Laval, French Premier, opened the proceedings by cordially thanking Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, for his impartial chairmanship. He then felicitated the conference upon the cordiality of its own discussions, from which neither frankness nor clarity were absent. The French minister alluded with deep appreciation to the presence of Mr. Stimson and Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, American Secretary of the Treasury, for he said they united the powers of idealism with a practical turn of mind, which contributed much to the conference's success.

Further Action Hoped

With great emphasis, M. Laval explained the agreement had been founded upon the Franco-German conversations in Paris, and he expressed the hope that these be but a prelude to a series of similar acts leading to effective political coöperation between France and Germany.

Mr. Stimson next took the floor to repeat the tribute to the chairman and the British Government for the alert responsibility in calling the conference. He stressed America's deep appreciation of the significance of the Franco-German conversations in Paris, and expressed confidence that the result would promote conciliation and confidence throughout the world. He ended by describing the conference as an international event of prime importance, the results of which only will be appreciated in months and years to come.

Dr. Bruening, in expressing thanks to Mr. MacDonald, particularly mentioned the British Prime Minister's sympathy and appreciation of Germany's own problems. He also singled out the American delegate for particular thanks and echoed M. Laval's and Mr. Stimson's appreciation of the importance of the Paris talks. He pledged his conviction of the importance of the confident coöperation

between France and Germany, in conjunction with the other powers.

Signor Dino Grandi, Italian Foreign Minister, M. Jules Renkin, Belgian State Minister, and Mr. Tsuheo Matzudaira, Japanese Ambassador, speaking for the three minor participants in the conference, echoed the major participants' appreciation of the Franco-German approach and the importance of the agreement.

MacDonald Speaks

Mr. MacDonald, too, added Britain's estimate of the value of the Franco-German approach and briefly brought the conference to a close.

The actual results and formal proceedings of the conference constitute the smallest part of its real achievements. Despite polemics in their national journals, the French and German ministers were able, in a series of private discussions, to come to grips with Europe's greatest problem, that of uniting the age-long adversaries on the opposite banks of the Rhine. Deliberately placing themselves in the same hotel, the two delegations were in constant touch. Frank explanations by Dr. Bruening, of the precise meaning of the Nazi movement in his country, were countered by M. Laval's description of his own difficult Right Wing forces.

Although well-informed circles doubt if the ministers got very far with concrete points, they undeniably went very far indeed in laying the groundwork for cordial and confident interchanges in the future. Dr. Bruening has made himself a second "Stresemann," if indeed his task has not been greater in winning French confidence.

The conference adjourns, and yet it does not adjourn. For obviously the problems of long-term loans or credits to Germany must be grappled with within three months, while before winter is out and the Hoover moratorium year has expired, the question of reparations and debts must be frankly faced. But as far as the financial aspect of the future is concerned, the conference manifested distinct preference to leave these matters to the hands of the finance ministers and bankers."

In Mr. Stimson's own words, "I do not know why we were summoned this time instead of the bankers. They could have done the job just as well." But the point of vital importance is that the bankers' meeting at Basel upon the break out of the crisis, were unable to take the necessary steps.

The London conference by its preliminary success, has shown the financial problem can be safely challenged, and with the preliminary political accord which is gradually taking shape in a series of conversations, bankers may the next time be able to deal with more far-reaching questions. The delegations are not hurrying from London, and many attended a garden party given by the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace today. Upon conclusion of the conference it was announced that Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Henderson will proceed to Berlin over next weekend to be the guests of the German Government from Monday to Wednesday.

Now that the leak in the German dyke is stopped, that nation can recover largely through its own resources, said a joint statement issued by Messrs. Stimson and Mellon, after conclusion of the conference. The American statement points out that the London conference supplementing President Hoover's relief to Germany, has furnished a means for terminating the panic.

French Are Satisfied With London Project As Problem Solution

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, July 23—French opinion is well satisfied with the outcome of the London conference and considers the discussions there demonstrated the validity of the position which France has maintained throughout, namely, that only France is prepared to grant a large long-term loan to Germany, and that the key to the situation lies not in London but in Paris and Berlin.

There is general gratification that cordial relations between Dr. Heinrich Bruening and M. Pierre Laval, which commenced in Paris, have been maintained and give promise of being continued.

The manner in which M. Laval has conducted the negotiations is almost universally praised and the French Government's wisdom in making a definite proposition in advance, and abiding strictly by its terms, is lauded in all quarters.

The settlement finally reached at London, is considered essentially American in its origin, but French opinion is convinced that continuance of short-term credits to Germany will prove inadequate to solve the German problem, and that the Reich will find itself obliged to turn again to France in the near future.

Continued contact between the French and German ministers is expected to yield good fruits in improving Franco-German relations.

Convening of Reichstag Voted Down by Elders, Giving Bruening Respite

BERLIN, July 23 (AP)—The Reichstag Council of Elders today voted down a motion for the convocation of the Reichstag and thereby gave the Bruening Government another brief breathing space in which to negotiate definite assistance for distressed Germany.

The motion was offered to the council, which is the steering committee of the Reichstag, by the Communists, Nationalists and National Socialists.

They were able to muster only 243 of the necessary 267 votes, but even so the council seemed by no means so strongly pro-government as it was last week when there was another attempt to force through an extra session of the Reichstag.

Herr Gottfried Treviranus, Cabinet Minister without portfolio, appealed to the elders to bear in mind that the London negotiations were still under way and that after the Chancellor comes home important relief might be obtained quickly.

He told them that the Finance Minister, Herr Hermann Dietrich, is scheduled to go to London for important negotiations next week and that it would be most inopportune to convene the Reichstag at this time.

The newspapers, meanwhile, continue comments verging on pessimism regarding the conference in London. Even the Berliner Zeitung said "it is clearly realized now that the London Conference will not bring the help which German industry needs," adding that it is becoming more apparent daily that a Franco-German understanding is more imperative than ever.

Officials of the Foreign Office express resentment at the attitude of the press, asserting that the newspapers are giving the impression that they are in closer touch with the situation than Government officials.

The people, on the whole, are giving no demonstration that they are worried about the way things are going. There are no mobs around the newspaper bulletin boards, and the banks have needed no protection against panicky depositors.

Nevertheless many figures prominent in business and diplomatic circles admit frankly that they can see no constructive help coming from the conference at London.

The Cabinet met this morning and approved a slight relaxation of the bank regulations to permit withdrawal of 10 per cent of deposits up to a maximum of $50 from checking accounts and $7.50 from saving accounts.

United States Accepts Modifications in Plan

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 23 — The United States Government accepts the minor modifications in the President's plan for stabilizing German finances, proposed by the treasury ministers in London yesterday, it was announced today by Mr. William R. Castle Jr., Acting Secretary of State.

These changes in no way affect the underlying proposals contained in the program, Mr. Castle declared. They are merely technical adjustments to meet certain conditions in other countries and in no way modify or impair the purpose and scope of the President's plan, he explained.

Regarding considerable conjecture both here and in foreign countries over a purported misunderstanding between Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, attending the London conference, and the President, over the authorship of his "second" plan, it is emphatically denied by Mr. Castle that any disagreement exists.

Mr. Stimson's statement at a press conference in London yesterday to the effect that British executives had as much to do with formuating the program as the Administration here, was explained by Mr. Castle as meaning that the former had doubtless independently arrived at the same ideas put forth by the President.

The plan as made public here, however, was entirely evolved by the Administration, Mr. Castle declared. It was done without the advice or suggestions from any foreign country, he added.

Mr. Stimson knew nothing about its contents, Mr. Castle said, until it was transmitted to him last Friday with the instructions that he submit it to the French and German ministers then meeting in Paris. Mr. Stimson did so the following day.

Mr. Stimson's assertion of British and even other governmental participation in working out the plan, is not understood here, it was declared at the State Department. The British and other powers may have reached the same proposals made by the President, it was declared, but the President acted independently in formulating his program.

The matter is not viewed as of any significance or importance by the White House or State Department.

The White House announced that the President had sent warm messages of congratulations to Mr. Stimson and Mr. Mellon.

At the State Department it was stated that Mr. Stimson will leave tomorrow for Berlin, for a first-hand study of German economic and political conditions. Mr. Stimson was to have gone to Berlin before visiting London, it was said, but when Mr. MacDonald called the conference he changed his plans.

In Berlin, Mr. Stimson will continue his conversations with Dr. Heinrich Bruening and members of the German Ministry. He will also meet President von Hindenburg and leading bankers and industrialists.

Mr. Stimson will then return to England. Mr. Macdonald is also scheduled to visit Germany this week-end, but that visit, it was said, at the State Department, had no connection with Mr. Stimson's trip.

Reich Issues Cash

BERLIN, July 22 (AP) — Without waiting for the outcome of the conference of nations at London, the Reichsbank has begun issuing almost $250,000,000 in silver money under the recently decreed change in the currency law. This will virtually double the small change in circulation. Formerly the bank was permitted to mint not more than $5 in small change per capita of the population. Now the limit has been raised to a little more than $7, and the total to $1,900,000,000 marks.

CURTIS RETURNS TO CAPITAL

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 23 (AP)—Vice-President Curtis, who has been spending a vacation at Greyholme in West Warwick, the home of his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Webster Knight 2d, will return to Washington tomorrow. He will leave this city at noon by rail.

Disposal of Huge Fortunes Long an Economic Problem

Whether Wealth Should Pass Along to Build Up Powerful Families or Revert to Good of the State Is Question of Wide Ramifications

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 21—Dr. John T. Dorrance, who was head of the Campbell Soup Company, and Mr. George T. Baker, once chairman of the First National Bank of New York, with fortunes well above the $100,000,000 mark, exemplified the acquisitive urge which has been largely responsible for the development of modern capitalist society. Each in a different way also resisted, although only partially, the attempt of organised society to collect part of their fortunes for the community through the imposition of inheritance taxes.

Whether or not society should allow a power of bequest which makes it possible to pass along from father to son great accumulations of capital is not a new one. In 1795, before the industrial revolution had scarcely gotten under way, Mr. Jeremy Bentham wanted all property of those who pass on in the State to go to the State.

Mr. John Stuart Mill would have gone further. He wrote: "No doubt persons have occasionally exerted themselves more strenuously to acquire a fortune in the hope of founding a family in perpetuity. But the mischiefs to society of such perpetuities outweigh the value of this incentive to exertion, and the incentives in the case of those who have the opportunities for making large fortunes are strong enough without it."

An English Viewpoint

A modern English economist of note—Sir Josiah Stamp—has examined the problem again in the light of newer knowledge and longer experience with capitalist industry, and he finds that those countries which permit the freest powers of bequest have shown the greatest tendency toward the accumulation of large fortunes. At the same time, most of the very large fortunes were accumulated during the lives of the men who passed them down to their posterity.

He does not believe that the hope of passing on a large fortune is the chief incentive toward accumulation, nor that it would be checked seriously if the power of bequest were limited in certain ways.

Sir Josiah, however, frankly recognizes that much of his speculation regarding the desirability of moderately heavy inheritance taxes is not based upon a thorough examination of facts, for sufficient facts have not been observed upon which to form more than a tentative judgment.

In approaching the problem Sir Josiah asks a number of questions, only some of which he agrees are answerable with assurance. Some of his questions follow:

"Has distribution tended to become more equal under freedom of inheritance, or bequest, as time has gone on?

"Is it most unequal where freedom of inheritance is greatest?

"Is there any evidence that the actual standard of life and opportunity of a person to given powers has failed to improve under such a system, or has improved at a less rate than it would have done under another system?

How About Moral Standard

"Is there any evidence that the actual moral standard is highest wherever and whenever inequalities, however caused, are least?

"Ignoring the proportions in which aggregate wealth or income is distributed, and focussing upon the increase in the aggregate wealth or income of separate communities, is there any evidence that the rate of increase is greater or less in communities with most liberal rights of bequests?"

Then there is a group of questions on the relative importance of inheritance among the other factors that promote inequality. Another group of queries asks whether an even distribution is the economic summum bonum, whether wealth would be produced at maximum in quantity or quality if there were an even distribution, and seeks to discover the effect upon the attitude of the workers.

On this score Sir Josiah asks: "At what point is a 'gross' inequality of distribution reached?

"Is a 'fair wage' a relative or absolute idea?

"Is the sense of social injustice arising from inheritance of economic significance in aggregate production?"

Under the head of questions relating to social betterment the English economist asks:

"What are the economic consequences of discouraging or nullifying bequest and inheritance by heavy taxation? Can wealth be really or effectively dissociated from other inheritable things?"

Sir Josiah suggests that the accumulation of capital resources, irrespective of their ownership, are vital to the maintenance of industrial civilization. Even in a Socialist state it would be essential that large producing units and stocks of materials be accumulated if the people are to enjoy the blessings of machine production.

But whether it is necessary for such accumulation that wealth should be handed down from father to son has been questioned even by such capitalists as Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who believed that the state should inherit property from individuals because of what it does for them during their lives.

Nor was Mr. Andrew Carnegie afraid that his property would not be well managed after his passing, even though he did not leave it to a son trained to carry on the Carnegie industrial policies.

A few years ago Prof. Eugenio Rignano proposed that property acquired during the lifetime of a testator by his own exertion should be virtually free from an inheritance tax, but that the part of the estate inherited from someone else be heavily taxed—the more remote the source of inheritance, the heavier the tax. With some modifications Sir Josiah Stamp recommends this plan, taking care to set forth that the Socialist arguments of Professor Rignano do not impress him.

The plan was proposed by the Italian professor as a means of removing the national debts of nations, particularly war debts.

Mr. Carl Snyder, statistician for the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, declares that forces are at work in the modern world which consistently tend toward a wider and wider diffusion of wealth. In the countries where the fortunes are largest, he hold one will find the highest degree of material well being and the most general distribution of wealth.

I. C. C. Sets Aug. 10 For Rate Hearing

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission today advanced the date for continuing hearings on the 15 per cent rate increase proposal to Aug. 10.

The advancement of the date for continuing hearings, which originally was set for Aug. 31, was made on a motion by carriers for earlier completion than would have been possible under the original plans. It was opposed by shippers who asserted they felt they were entitled to the full time originally announced to prepare their case.

The hearing Aug. 10 will be held in Washington. Other hearings will be held in San Francisco, Portland, Ore.; Kansas City, Mo.; Dallas, Salt Lake City, Atlanta, Chicago and at some point to be selected in New England.

The commission also announced it would refuse to receive evidence regarding individual railroads or minor groups of railroads and of the level of railroad wages. It wishes to keep the hearings on a general basis.

The commission said requests for time already received exceed practicable limits. The examiners assigned to assist the commissioners are studying the requests with a view to assisting in arranging for orderly presentation of testimony and to avoid cumulative evidence.

NATION IS ADVISED TO SELL LAND HELD IN CITY OF COLON

(Continued from Page 1)

American laws, are allowed—with the United States as landlord.

And while collecting the rent, he added, the United States pays no taxes. Sanitation, fire protection, policing, is all maintained and paid for by Panama.

The only legitimate right, interest and purpose of the United States Government on the Isthmus of Panama, Mr. Rounsevell said, "is to maintain, operate and defend the Panama Canal and its 100 per cent American-owned accessory, the Panama Railroad.

"The controversies constantly arising between tenants in Colon and the United States as landlord, are a continuous source of ill will, criticism, and in many instances actual hatred directed toward the United States Government. It is one of the most conspicuous examples cited by all Latin America of the contention that Uncle Sam is a 'dollar grabber' and that the United States Government itself engages in foreign exploitation and profit making for its own treasury.

"The only possible measure that will permanently and completely remove the stigma from the United States is to sell outright all its lands in the Republic of Panama, except those few small parcels which can be shown actually to be necessary to the maintenance, operation and defense of the canal and railroad."

Mr. Rounsevell urged that part of the sums obtained by the sale of this property be used by the United States to build a highway connecting the Pacific and Atlantic coasts. He stated that 23 miles yet remain to be built to complete such a road, and that $2,500,000 will meet the cost.

Shaw's Paradoxes Confound Marxists

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, July 23—Mr. G. Bernard Shaw continues to go about the business of accumulating impressions of Soviet life and institutions with unflagging energy. One day's activities included a visit to the Museum of the Revolution, a drive outside Moscow to view the widely known model commune which the Gay-pay-oo maintains for delinquent children on a basis of complete self-government, and a meeting with a group of Soviet authors and publicists.

Confronted by these uncompromising Marxians, Mr. Shaw proved quite as able to confound them with paradoxes as he has hitherto done with representatives of more conservative schools of thought.

The visit to the Museum of the Revolution inspired Mr. Shaw with the idea of the futility of terrorism as a means of achieving revolutionary goals. He communicated this thought to the veteran Communist director of the museum, M. Mickiewicz, along with the suggestion that this museum now has a largely historical significance, while Russia requires a museum illustrating educative constitutionalism.

The Marquis of Lothian and Lord Astor interviewed the prominent members of the state planning commission and author of Russia's first 10 year plan for electrification, Mr. G. M. Krzhizhanovsky, who expressed the opinion that the next year will witness a definite rise in the living standard of the population, as new construction and the development of collective farming would yield a larger margin of consumption goods.

Following a visit to a model factory and a reception at the British Embassy, Mr. Shaw and his party leave tomorrow night for Leningrad to spend two days there, thence returning for two days more in Moscow and a visit to the collective farm in the Tambov district.

JOBLESS NEWSMEN START OWN PAPER

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP)—"Newsdom," a weekly in tabloid form, published, written and edited by unemployed newspapermen for their own and allied crafts, made its first appearance yesterday.

The new publication, on which about 35 men and women work co-operatively, will exist solely on subscriptions. It will accept no advertising and it has no financial backers.

STIMSON HOLDS PACT HELPS TO ALLAY MISTRUST

American State Secretary Satisfied With Result on Conference

LONDON, July 23 (AP)—Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, in a formal statement today expressed satisfaction with the results of the seven-power conference on the German financial crisis.

"Mr. Mellon and I," he said, "are very well satisfied with the labors of the conference. They form a fitting sequel to the effort made by President Hoover to stay the mistrust which was dragging down the finances of Germany and thus endangering the economic condition of the rest of the world.

"Mr. Hoover's effort relieved Germany from the burden of paying $400,000,000 this year and enabled her to set her budget in order.

"In spite of that, however, mistrust remained and creditors continued to withdraw money from German banks. This threatened to cripple German industry. Their action was the result of fear of unsettled political as well as economic conditions.

"This conference, participated in by Ministers of nearly all the creditor countries, has furnished the means for terminating this mistrust.

"The friendly meeting between the Ministers of France and Germany, unprecedented in its cordiality, has reassured the world in respect of political conditions and has greatly tended to restore the basis of confidence.

"The governments of all these creditor countries also have agreed to use their influence and leadership in allaying the panic which was causing withdrawal of German credit. This course, if successfully carried out, will leave Germany in possession of the capital on which her factories and industries depend.

"Most of this money comes from America and our banks, under the leadership of our Federal Reserve System, already have been organizing to reassure creditors against withdrawal of these funds.

"The Bank of England has been taking similar steps to preserve the level of British lendings. Similar action now promised in the conference from all of the other creditors will greatly help to end the panic and give Germany a breathing spell to reorganize her resources.

"Once that panic is ended, it will be easy to determine whether any further capital is necessary. Resolutions of the conference provide machinery for making the necessary investigation and study in this matter.

"We believe it is probable that, once confidence is restored, it will be found that Germany will be able to recover her equilibrium on the basis of her own resources and such assistance as will readily be available. But in any event we have provided the machinery necessary to meet that situation however it may develop."

Convicted Bank Men Released on Appeal

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 23—Three officials of the Bank of United States, convicted of fraudulent misapplication of the bank's funds and sentenced on June 20 to from 3 to 6 years in Sing Sing prison, were released from the Tombs prison yesterday afternoon on certificates of reasonable doubt granted by Justice George V. Mullan, of the state Supreme Court. This will allow them liberty under bail pending the outcome of an appeal.

The prisoners were Bernard K. Marcus, president; Saul Singer, executive vice-president, and Herbert L. Singer, his son, who, as president of one of the bank's subsidiaries, figured in the deal by which the bank paid off an $8,000,000 debt of a subsidiary with the bank's own money.

Justice Mullan's action was based mainly upon the fact that section 305 of the penal law, for violation of which the three were convicted, never had been passed upon by the courts of the State. He also held there was doubt whether Judge George L. Donnellan at the trial correctly construed the meaning of the word "willful."

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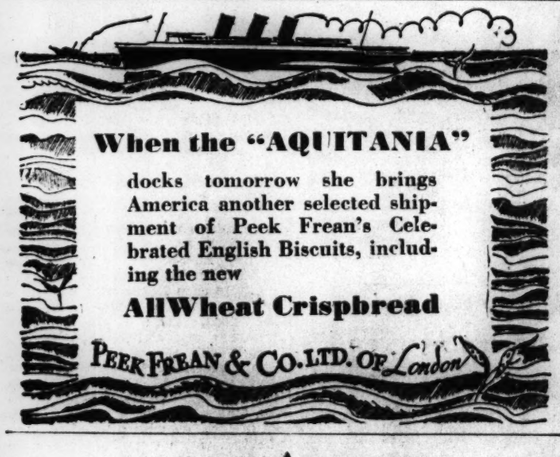

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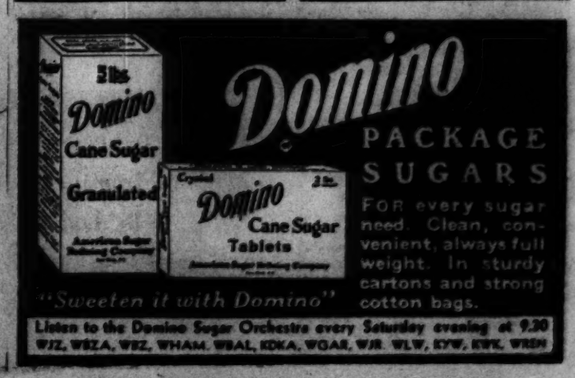

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FARMER TO HEAR HOW ELECTRICITY CAN ASSIST HIM

Industry to Begin Educational Campaign to Teach Its Uses

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, July 23—With an ultimate goal of 3,000,000 electrified farms in the United States, utilizing 18,000,000,000 kilowatt hours of electricity a year, a committee on the relation of electricty to agriculture yesterday made known its plans for an intensified educational campaign among farmers on the use of electric power. This is approximately five times the number of farms now receiving electric service.

"An. American agriculture without electricity," Dr. E. A. White, director of the committee, told the directors at their meeting here, "is simply unthinkable. In many quarters the conviction exists that one of the most significant developments of the next 10 years will be the growth of electric service for farms—growth both as to the number of customers served and amount of energy used."

The farmer, he said, is beginning to understand that the most direct route to cheap electric service—after the last word has been said on reducing the costs of distribution lines, regulation, and so on—is through increased use, and he is already past the point of making up his mind as to whether or not he wants electric service, but is now interested in how he is going to make the most use of it when he can afford to get it.

"The manufacturers and merchandisers of equipment are sensing this situation," he said. "Instead of asking, 'is there a rural electrification market?' the questions are 'what does this market demand? how can we reach it?'"

It is in this attitude that the committee on rural electrification is approaching its educational campaign. It plans to put into the hands of farmers a bulletin containing the latest information on more than 100 rural uses for electricity, and to coöperate with the American Home Economics Association in distributing a series of pamphlets covering rural electrification from the woman's point of view. The committee also plans an educational exhibit at the Century of Progress Exposition here in 1933.

In coöperation with the University of Wisconsin the committee is preparing for publication of a series of lessons on rural electrification for vocational agricultural students for which, according to Dr. White, there is an increasing demand.

Birds in Roosevelt Sanctuary Mingle Gay Songs With Shadows

(Continued from Page 1)

short grass. Suddenly you are next to a bush where a catbird sits on a branch watching her young, still in the nest, exercising its wings, before the mother bird even notices the intrusion.

The next nest is unguarded. It is just overhead, and Dr. Swope inclines the branch very gently that you may catch a glimpse of two blue-green catbird's eggs in the bottom.

In the middle of July, however, most of the nests are abandoned. The young birds are quite at home in the air and are adding their notes to the symphony of bird calls that float down from the tree tops.

Strolling down the wide grassy walk, the ear distinguishes the clear musical note of a wood thrush in a tall oak near by. Dr. Swope has spied the songster, and he pulls out a pair of field glasses. "Take these. Now you can see him. There!" And so you start on a quest for the elusive birds, hoping they will reward you with some intimate glimpses of their whims and manners, while Dr. Swope, who is widely known as an ornithologist, makes pertinent remarks that give you a glimpse of the close observation and study that work with birds requires.

"Birds are just like some people," he says. "They just 'tag along'—and don't do things systematically."

Their tastes, however, are very definite. That is why it is important to have trees and shrubs of all sizes in a bird sanctuary: Some birds like to live on the ground floor, so to speak. Others like it better one flight up and some prefer the very highest stories. They have quite a flair for daydreaming in midsummer when they are moulting, and the thick honeysuckle vines which festoon some of the trees as high as 50 feet above the ground provide excellent nooks.

Under the long wild-grape arbor you sit and watch a little pool of water, almot hidden in the grass, where the birds come to bathe. And while you wait for them, Dr Swope tells what good food the wild grapes and small crab apples make for the birds in the late winter and early spring.

As he talks, you gradually become aware that to be an ornithologist one must be an expert botanist, too. His talk touches on the histories and habitats of plants, their scientific names and their characteristics. His thoughts race ahead when he discusses foliage.

"Now there's that sapling. It doesn't amount to much now, but in 25 years it will be a fine tree. And it will stand there probably for 200 years."

As you penetrate into the more densely wooded sections, the birds are less coy. The strong summer light, filtering through the foliage, makes a wide pool of green haze, at the bottom of which shadows lie aslant.

The clear high notes of the wood thrush contrast with the deeper tones of the downy woodpecker, that follow each other like beads on a string, and the call of the red-eyed vireo with olive green back and tail, whose fluty note always ends in a rising inflection. A flicker hops boldly in a mossy clearing with a confident air as if well aware that he is one of the handsomest birds in this part of the country. His brown back is barred with black and has a white splash that makes him easily distinguishable. A chickadee walks upside down on the boughs and gobbles up unwary insects, thinking it not worth while even to turn his head to glance at the visitors. An oriole dashes by, hurrying to young still in the nest. A crested flycatcher is making a raid on the wild cherries. A kingbird, distinguished by his topknot of vermilion feathers, darts between the trees; under a low bush a chewink struts importantly, patrolling the area around its nest and keeping a bright eye in the direction of the intruder. Blue wing warblers, song sparrows and robins fly to and fro.

A flock of purple grackles alight noisily on the grass and Dr. Swope claps his hands loudly to chase them off. Grackles prey on the song birds and are decidedly out of favor with Dr. Swope. He has a theory that the grackle has a guilty conscience and triumphantly calls your attention to the speed with which they fly off when he chases them, while the robin still hops complacently on a stone, near by and the wood thrush misses not a note of its gay song.

Passing through the bayberry patch, you find yourself on the summit of a small hill and climb on a seat to look over the shrubbery across the cove to the peninsula, on the other side of which is Sagamore Hill, the home of the late Col. Theodore Roosevelt, for whom the bird sanctuary is named. Here you pause a moment or two to recall the historic occasions for which Oyster Bay was the setting when the former President of the United States lived there, and to remember that when he and his cousin Emlen Roosevelt were boys—in the days when an afternoon stroll was the order of the day on Sunday—one of their favorite walks was around and through this bit of woodland that now belongs to the birds.

RECORD WHEAT YIELD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PERTH, W. Aust.—In a preliminary report issued by the government statistician of the State, it is recorded that the wheat yield for Western Australia during the 1930-31 season was 52,891,492 bushels of grain from 3,958,313 acres of land, being an average of 13.3 bushels per acre. This is considered to be a record yield for the State.

A 'Sootable' Cart for a Sweep

LONDON CHIMNEY CLEANER AND HIS AUTO-WHEELED CARRIAGE

An Old Pair of Automobile Wheels Come in Handy for One Wielder of the Brush in England, Who Found the "Tyres" Easier on the Cobblestones.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—One sooty, but ingenious, member of the ancient profession of chimney sweeping here has provided for himself an open-air, two-wheeled, one-man-power limousine by attaching to his cart two cast-off motorcar wheels. He finds it easier to push and less noisy than with the old wooden or iron-rimmed wheels. These fellows, on the whole, though, are conservative and will have few of the modern ways. Progress and the machine age seem to have passed them by in their quaint occupation.

Depression Is Laid To Anti-Trust Acts

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUSTIN, Texas, July 22—Repeal of the Sherman and Clayton Anti-Trust Acts was recommended by R. C. Holmes, president of the Texas Company, who testified Wednesday before the House Committee of the State Legislature, which is investigating the oil industry.

He believes these, together with similar laws of various states, are largely responsible for the present depression, not only in the oil industry, but in most other lines of business. If not repealed, he would like to see a federal commission formed to which applications could be made for the approval of trade agreements. If this were done, an immediate improvement in prices along all lines and in business generally would, he believes, take place.

Mr. Holmes said he favored a state committee to take over the functions of the present oil and gas division of the railroad commission, and that he believed by proper legislation the overproduction in east Texas could be brought under control.

Polar Exploration Is Found Valuable

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., July 23—History shows that the explorations of the past, once regarded as fruitless, have paved the way for commercial exploitation today, according to Mr. Earl Hanson, secretary of the Explorers' Club, in a lecture upon the subject, "What Good is Polar Exploration?" here.

Polar exploration is particularly valuable at this time, Mr. Hanson held. He declared that within a few years all travel will be conducted over the shortest possible routes and trips from London to Tokyo will be made by airplane over the north pole. He lauded the proposed trip of Sir Hubert Wilkins aboad the Nautilus and expressed confidence that important research data will be obtained as a result of it.

With the development of natural scientific resources, he said, commercial gains follow almost inevitably upon the steps of exploration. Knowledge of the effect of weather conditions upon radio communication can never be gained, he said, until the effect of the aurora borealis on radio waves has been determined by tests conducted in the immediate vicinity of that phenomenon.

Soldiers Finish Chinese Canal

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEIPING, China—In contrast with the unemployment crisis in many parts of the world today, labor has proved so scarce on the big Satochu Canal project here that 3000 soldiers had to be drafted for completing the works. The engineers had experienced difficulty in finding enough labor to complete the project within the stipulated 12 months, and, therefore, appealed to the military Governor for troops to help in the work. The soldiers worked on the canal for six weeks, receiving the ordinary laborers' pay, and the work was rushed through on time.

The canal, which was designed and supervised by Mr. O. J. Todd, American engineer of the China International Famine Relief Association, connects with the Yellow River, opening up about 100,000 acres of land in the Northwest. It is a provincial Government enterprise, for which money was borrowed by the Sinkiang Government from the association. The main canal runs for 50 miles, from the village of Tengkow near the Ordos Desert to the Black River, and lateral branches extend for 150 miles.

Another canal is being built in Shensi, known as the Wei Pei project, under similar arrangements. The China Famine Relief Association loans money to the provincial Government for construction, which is paid back from the profits of the canal.

HIGH WAR COSTS CURB PROSPERITY, REPORT INDICATES

New York Trust Organ Discusses Heavy Burden of Taxation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, July 23—Rising costs of government, federal, state and local, are "proving a serious obstacle to the restoration of economic prosperity," according to the current issue of the Index, official organ of the New York Trust Company.

Competent observers are generally agreed "that the time has arrived when determined measures are necessary to deal with the problem of growing public expenditure, and indebtedness," the article said, "and the mounting burden of taxation which has followed from them."

Urging that the conditions be remedied at their source, the article declared that "it will be essential for governmental bodies to circumscribe their own activities, budget their expenditures with greater care, and, in short, stop squandering money which, in the last analysis they hold and distribute in trust for the public they represent."

The article calls attention to the large expenditures the United States Government is making on military and naval establishments which, it said, exceed those of any other country in the world.

By far the largest items of federal expenditure, it said, are the cost of veterans' pensions and military establishments, which, together, cost very much more than "all the other functions of Federal Government, legislative, judicial, executive and administrative, at home and abroad, put together."

"Our military and naval costs alone, amounting to one-sixth of the total world expenditures on all arms," it continued, "are the highest in the world. In the fiscal year 1930, veterans' pensions alone cost the country more than all federal expenditures combined in 1916. In no other country in the world is so large an amount spent for this purpose."

The two chief factors in the increasing cost of state and local government were education and highway maintenance and construction, the article said.

"Characteristic American enthusiasm has placed this country quantitatively, at any rate, far ahead of any other in respect of both educational facilities and highways," it continues. "The time seems to have arrived, however, when it is imperative for governmental bodies to examine these activities and the heavy costs they entail, more critically, with a view both to greater efficiency and economy." Many authorities, it said, "including some of the foremost educationalists in the country, question whether the huge sums appropriated for education have been as wisely spent as they might have been."

Belgium Proposes Liquor Penalties

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRUSSELS—The Government has laid before the chamber a bill of safeguards against alcoholism. The special commission of the chamber which examined it, approved the bill, and it is believed certain that Parliament will pass it. The commission, in its conclusions, points out that the scourge of alcoholism, although on the decrease since the war, shows a tendency to revive.

The 1919 law has become ineffective to check a return to old customs.

The 1919 law prohibits the sale of alcohol in all public places—cafés, restaurants and hotels. The new bill enforces the penalties imposed by this act against law-breakers. Under the new bill, fines are seven times as heavy.

BANKER URGES AUSTRALIA TO EFFECT SAVINGS

Course Mapped to Balance Government Budgets by 1934

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Making a strong appeal to Australians to back the financial rehabilitation plan evolved by the premiers at their recent conference, Mr. A. C. Davidson, general manager of the Bank of New South Wales, said the scheme would leave a deficit of £11,000,000 to be financed by treasury bills.

It was possible that £5,000,000 would be saved on the loan conversion scheme, though the saving was estimated at only £3,000,000. That would give a net reduction in government expenditure of £28,000,000, leaving a deficit of £11,000,000.

There might be some small objection, he declared, to the flotation of a conversion loan that would effect so small a saving, but the idea was one of fair play—that holders of government stocks should share in the sacrifices.

The idea was that the budgets of all Australian governments should be balanced by 1934. There would probably be about £5,000,000 or £6,000,000 deficiencies to be funded at the end of 1932-33, making for the two years a deficiency of from £16,000,000 to £18,000,000, to be financed during 1934-35.

He urged greater economies in New South Wales, as the cost of government in this state was £1 a head of the population greater than in any other state. There could be further cuts in expenditure in this state, he said, over and above the 20 per cent agreed to at the premiers' conference, which would mean a further saving of from £2,000,000 to £3,000,000 a year.

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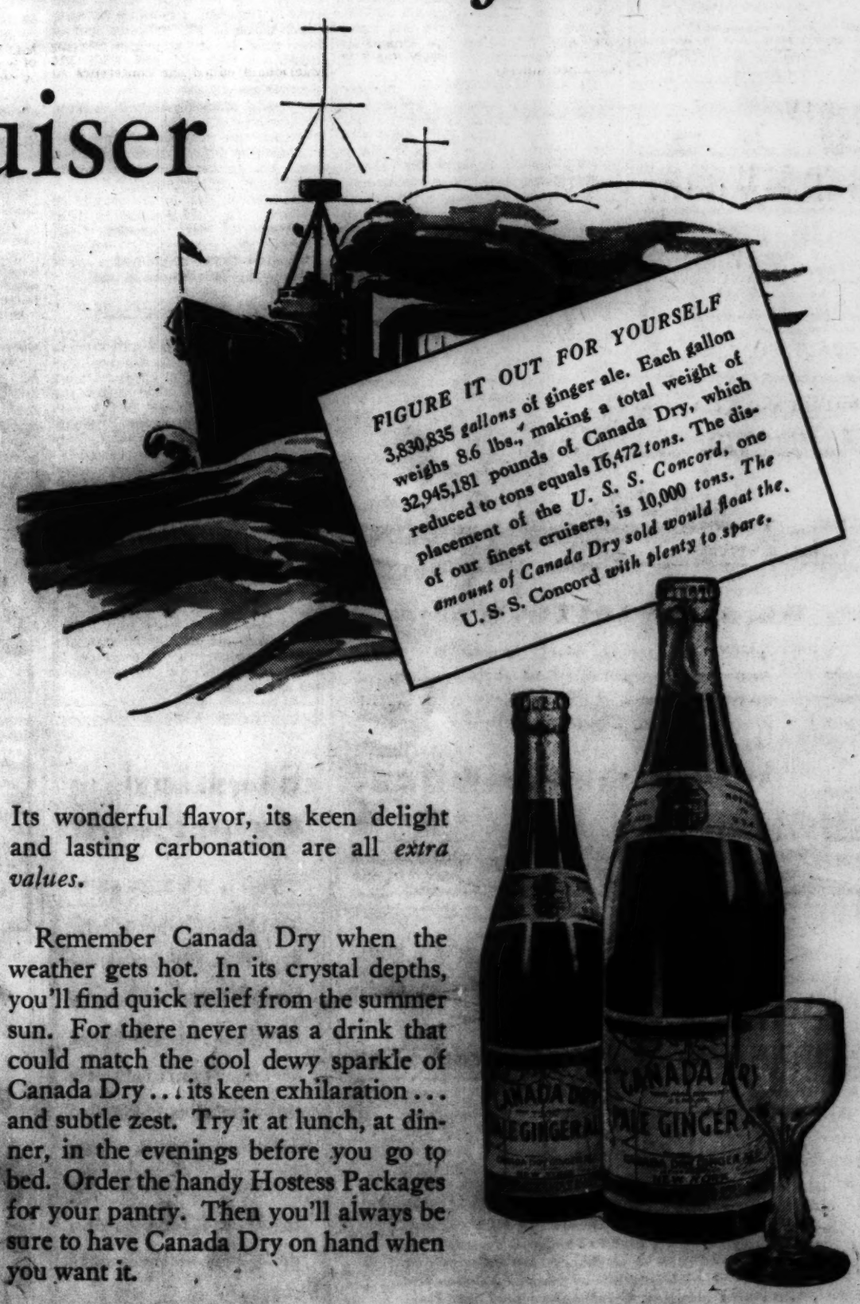
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3,830,835 gallons of ginger ale. Each gallon weighs 8.6 lbs., making a total weight of 32,945,181 pounds of Canada Dry, which reduced to tons equals 16,472 tons. The displacement of the U. S. S. Concord, one of our finest cruisers, is 10,000 tons. The amount of Canada Dry sold would float the U. S. S. Concord with plenty to spare.
CANADA DRY
GINGER ALE
CANADA DRY
PALE GINGER ALE

EVERYWHERE almost every one is drinking Canada Dry. In three months enough has been sold to lift the U. S. S. Concord off her keel and still have some left.

3 to 5 cents lower

The reasons are simple. *First.* At its new low price, Canada Dry is the outstanding value in ginger ales today. It didn't take people long to find that out.

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Remember Canada Dry when the weather gets hot. In its crystal depths, you'll find quick relief from the summer sun. For there never was a drink that could match the cool dewy sparkle of Canada Dry . . . its keen exhilaration . . . and subtle zest. Try it at lunch, at dinner, in the evenings before you go to bed. Order the handy Hostess Packages for your pantry. Then you'll always be sure to have Canada Dry on hand when you want it.

CANADA DRY

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AUSTRIA ARGUES RIGHT TO JOIN CUSTOMS UNION

Insists, in World Court Plea, Upon Preserving Its Independence

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, July 22—Austria today emphatically insisted upon its own independence, and denied to the Council of the League of Nations the guardianship of its future, which France, Czechoslovakia and Italy would force upon that body. Its position was defined by Prof. Erich Kaufmann, who started pleading the Austrian standpoint in the customs union case now before the World Court.

Professor Kaufman indorsed the argument of Dr. Victor Bruns, German counsel, made yesterday that the Geneva protocol of 1922 constitutes the only explanatory affirmation of Austria's political independence, involving its obligation to refrain from granting a special régime to any nation which might threaten to violate its political independence.

It is not the intention of the Geneva protocol, he argued, to fix Austria's economic situation once and for all, since the effect of any such provision would be to destroy Austria's independence and curtail its freedom to participate in international affairs on the same basis as other members of the League of Nations. On the contrary, Austria is as free as any other state to grant a special régime to other nations, providing only that this concession does not threaten to violate its independence, he said.

There is no doubt that the parties now before the World Court all may agree on the salutory influence of removing the customs barriers in Europe without any state giving up in the least its independence. This is, after all, the ultimate aim of the Briand plan for a United States of Europe. Regarding the French argument, upheld by many eminent lawyers, that a customs union between great and small powers finally results in the political extinction of the small nation, it is pointed out that any such hypothetical secondary result falls outside the juridical question submitted to the World Court.

The Germans and the Austrians are defending the customs union as necessary for the enlargement of a trade market, made necessary by the fact that Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and Jugoslavia have erected high customs barriers crippling Austria's export trade, and also as a valuable spur to the concerted European action for lowering customs barriers.

EVENTS TONIGHT

American Hotel Association: Annual banquet, ballroom, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 6.

Brookline Field Concert, People's Symphony Orchestra, direction Wil Dodge; Dai Buell, piano soloist; Brookline Field, off Pond Avenue, 8:30; program as follows:

Marche Joreuse ..... Chabrier
Overture to "Der Freischutz" ..... Weber
Selections from "Algeria" ..... Herbert
Waltz, "Dreams of Childhood" ..... Waldteufel
L'Attaque du Moulin ..... Bruneau
Romance of "Kamennoi-Ostrow" ..... Rubinstein
Concerto for Piano and Orchestra in E-flat major ..... Liszt
(Soloist, Dai Buell)
Two Slavonic Dances ..... Dvorak
Humoresque ..... Dvorak
Rhapsody, "Espana" ..... Chabrier

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Shiraz" (film).

EVENTS TOMORROW

Children's Museum of Boston: Motion picture, "Mexican Life and Customs," Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 2 and 3.

Hotel Statler: Meeting and luncheon, Timken Detroit Company, Parlor A, and ballroom and foyer.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Greek art, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Open weekdays except Mondays, when the Museum is closed. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Mondays at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding; loan exhibition of water colors by Winslow Homer; early Italian engravings; nineteenth century landscapes and seascapes; bookplates by Sidney Lawton Smith; British mezzotint portraits; chiaroscuro woodcuts. Stencil designs by Thomas A. Price.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. English water colors of the early nineteenth century, including examples by Turner and Ruskin; French drawings. Prints by great masters from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries, including works of Mantegna, Durer, Rembrandt, Whistler, Meryon and Daumier. Throughout the summer.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25c; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—In the Treasure Room, material illustrating the history of bookmaking. Through the summer.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmsted Park, Jamaica Plain—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays and holidays, 1:30 to 5. Special loan exhibit of gifts from the Princess Kalymi Songkla of Siam to the Park School, Brookline, including toys, brassware, basketry and musical instruments. New collection of Javanese objects, including painted wooden dolls, nobles and dancing girl, and tea set made of cloves. Throughout the summer.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Colonial portraits and old ship paintings.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—General summer exhibition.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Summer exhibit of paintings, miniatures, sculpture and etchings.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Summer exhibition.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Contemporary etchings and old master prints.

Scherer Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings and engravings about ships and the sea.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:30 p. m. (E. D. S. T.)

Police Who Drink And Drive Warned

Mr. Eugene C. Hultman, Police Commissioner, warned his men in a statement issued yesterday that immediate dismissal from the department awaited any officer found guilty of driving while under the influence of liquor, despite all extenuating circumstances.

This action followed the commissioner's suspending for six months George V. Richards, patrolman of the Roxbury Crossing Station, found guilty by the trial board of operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of liquor. Richards had previously been found guilty in the Brookline Court. He appealed the case and was found guilty in the Norfolk Superior Court and fined $100. He was off duty and in civilian clothes at the time of his arrest.

Mr. Hultman's statement follows: "For the information and guidance of the department, no circumstances will be considered in the future in extenuation of convictions for driving under the influence of liquor, which offense will be dealt with by immediate dismissal from the department."

Art

Gloucester Resident Artists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—While artists who invade the fishing towns of Gloucester and Rockport during the summer season are holding their exhibitions, resident artists of Cape Ann have opened a show of their own in the Community House, Middle and Angle Streets, in the heart of Gloucester town. Sixteen artists are represented by paintings, drawings, etchings, and sculpture.

The majority of the canvases and sketches choose local subject material. Oscar Anderson's four paintings all deal with ships and the sea. One of the most interesting, because so rarely used by artists, is the impression of the Twin Lights of Thatcher's Island, a nocturne.

The lure of the square-rigger is felt in many contributions, from "The Salt Ship" by R. Carter, its square-set sails tinged with the pink glow of clouds and spray, to the ships in the series of harbor etchings by George W. Harvey. H. Boylston Dummer's "Rockport in Winter" shows a schooner in harbor, heavy with ice and snow. His "Logging in Vermont" touches upon another New England winter activity. He also shows drawings.

Band dunes come in for their share of picturization. L. A. Gillette develops in his study the sandy texture of these rolling sea hills, while R. S. Maddocks emphasizes the decorative interplay of grasses and sand. Alice R. Hardwick brings to her art a sunny sense of the out-of-doors, especially well expressed in "My Neighbor's Wall," with its flowers, shade, sunshine and green lawn.

Frederick F. Stoddard offers a strong study of a breaking wave; while his wife, Rita Ravet Stoddard contributes one of the two still-life compositions shown.

Elizabeth R. Withington in "Gloucester Boats," "Docked" and "The Church at the Cove" reveals again the fascination of the Cape Ann coast line; while Alexander G. Tupper touches a more dramatic note in "Clearing Easterly," a study of sunshot sea and sun-rifted angry sky.

Other painters contributing are: Abby Barry, John A. Cook, Arthur J. Hammond, G. T. Margeson and the sculptress Harriet Hyatt Mayor.

D. G.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Mary C. Hill, Galt, Ont., Canada.
Mrs. Maggie Kreasan, Preston, Ont., Canada.
Mrs. F. R. Kreasan, Preston, Ont., Canada.
F. R. Kreasan, Preston, Ont., Canada.
Miss Carrie Marie Minehouser, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Mrs. C. M. Minehouser, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Helen A. Stoddard, New York, N. Y.
Ella M. Roberts, Springfield, Mass.
Frank W. Stoddard, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Robert McPhail, Toronto, Canada.
Miss Helen McPhail, Toronto, Canada.
Miss Marion J. Macpherson, Toronto, Canada.
Harold Chamberlain, Toronto, Canada.
Mrs. H. J. Knudsen, Omaha, Neb.
Phyllis Knudsen, Omaha, Neb.
John Knudsen, Omaha, Neb.
Mrs. C. O. Bradshaw, Boston, Mass.
Marie Parliament, Toronto, Can.
Mrs. L. Parliament, Toronto, Can.
L. Parliament, Toronto, Can.
Mme. Bonen, New Port Richey, Fla.
Mrs. J. N. Hadley, White Plains, N. Y.
Mrs. R. W. Schroeder, Detroit, Mich.
R. W. Schroeder, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Stella O. Ash, Washington, D. C.
Miss Selma Rosenthal, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Florence Collins, Deer Lodge, Mont.
Dolores Collins, Deer Lodge, Mont.
Phil Collins, Deer Lodge, Mont.
George F. Collins, Deer Lodge, Mont.
Mrs. Ruth S. Arnold, Seattle, Wash.
H. E. Arnold, Seattle, Wash.
Mary Amelia Arnold, Seattle, Wash.
Ruth Jane Arnold, Seattle, Wash.
George Ziegler, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Eva Ziegler, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Louisa M. Weber, Philadelphia, Penna.
Mrs. Harry Van Campen, Mt. Tabor, N. J.
Harry Van Campen, Mt. Tabor, N. J.
Mrs. Hattie Loep, San Antonio, Texas.
Mrs. Charles W. Miller, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. W. Howard Smith, Swarthmore, Penna.
Miss Mildred A. Lipscher, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. G. H. Blakesley, Bristol, Conn.
Miss Luella A. Norton, Bristol, Conn.
Mrs. Frances Shark, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miss Hannah Shark, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Carrie Mannes, New York, N. Y.
Miss K. Dann, Boston, Mass.
Nellie B. Mitchell, Des Moines, Iowa.
Louise Rock, Conway, Penna.
Frances Rock, Conway, Penna.
Agnes R. Lambie, Baden, Penna.
Phyllis Benskin, Painesville, Ohio.
Mrs. Iva M. White, Tarrytown, N. Y.
Eugene White Jr., Tarrytown, N. Y.
Gertrude K. Micon, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. John A. Young, Cheshire, Conn.
John A. Young, Cheshire, Conn.
Thyra Swanson, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Marion Swanson, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Claus Swanson, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Helen O. Perkins, Toledo, Ohio.
Sara Clare Humphrey, Toledo, Ohio.
Mrs. Lewis D. Miller, Chicago, Ill.
Lewis D. Miller, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Frank Kranz, St. Louis, Mo.
Frank Kranz, St. Louis, Mo.

NORTHFIELD OPENS SCHOOL

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass., July 23 (AP)—The Northfield School of Religious Education opened last night for its twenty-eighth annual summer sessions with 500 young people from all parts of New England and adjoining states enrolled. About 40 classes will be held daily, with a faculty of 25 teachers and officers. School will close July 31.

REJECT CITY OF BOSTON BOND BID

Edmund L. Dolan, treasurer of the city of Boston, rejected the bid of par by R. L. Day & Co. syndicate for the $1,150,000 3¾ per cent bonds.

On the Esplanade

1. March, "Queen of Sheba" ..... Gounod
2. Overture, "The Flying Dutchman" ..... Wagner
3. Bacchanale from "Samson and Delilah" ..... Saint-Saëns
4. Fantasia, "La Boheme" ..... Puccini
Interval
5. Symphonic Poem, "Danse Macabre" ..... Saint-Saëns
6. "Sheep and Goat" (Walkin' to the Pasture) ..... Guion
7. Waltz, "Estudiantina" ..... Waldteufel
8. Cheyenne Indian War Dance ..... Skilton

Proposed Railroad Merger Is Opposed

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 23—Opposition to the consolidation of the Boston & Maine and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroads, recommended by the New England Governors' Railroad Committee, is presented by a special committee of the Providence Chamber of Commerce in a report issued today.

Consolidation of these two competing New England lines would result in the curtailment of east and west traffic in New England, at the same time setting up a cross stream of traffic which would be beneficial to the New Haven and Pennsylvania roads, the report states.

"The actual question at issue," the committee points out, "is an attempt to make one part of the Boston & Maine Railroad a direct feeder of traffic for the New Haven, and the consolidated New Haven-Boston & Maine system a direct feeder of traffic for the Pennsylvania, at the expense of all other roads which have served New England long and well."

The committee of the Providence Chamber saw in the proposed merger a plan to "funnel the principal traffic in New England through a Boston & Maine-New Haven system directly into and over the Pennsylvania road." Such a plan, the committee indicated, would obstruct railroad gateways to the west and north from New England traffic.

The New Haven merger would also tend to dry up traffic on the important Fitchburg division of the Boston & Maine, the committee believes. The report further states that, should the Boston & Maine amalgamate with the Chesapeake & Ohio-Nickel Plate, not only would the important route to the West be maintained, but a healthy railway competition would thus be established throughout New England.

Light Industry Said To Keep Wages Up

Greater stability of employment and wages is shown in the electric light and power industry than in any other major industrial group reporting to the United States Bureau of Labor, according to a statement issued today by Mr. Charles L. Edgar. This achievement is shown by a preliminary study made by the committee on stabilization of employment of the National Electric Light Association of which Mr. Edgar is chairman.

The number of employees now engaged in the operation of electric light and power industry is 97.1 per cent of the number employed during the boom year 1929, according to figures of the United States Bureau of Labor statistics, and the total amount of wages is 97.6 per cent of the wages paid for corresponding periods of that year.

Electric light and power industry indexes of employment, according to the bureau's periodical reports on trend of employment, have been consistently higher than those of all of the 23 other major industrial groups, manufacturing and non-manufacturing, on which regular reports are issued.

AUCTION SUSPENDED OF RAILROAD LANDS

In an endeavor to save the right of way of the Southern New England Railway for possible completion of the line, postponement for one week of the scheduled sale at auction of its lands has been allowed through negotiations by Rhode Island bankers, the United States Marshal's office announced today.

This sale at auction was ordered because of the non-payment of a $737,000 judgment against the railroad. The road, if completed, would connect Providence and Palmer, Mass., as part of a direct line over which Canadian goods might be brought to the Atlantic seaboard at Providence.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy, possibly with showers tonight; Friday fair; not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate, shifting winds, mostly westerly.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Generally fair tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair tonight and Friday, excepting for scattered thundershowers this afternoon or tonight; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate shifting winds, becoming northerly, and partly overcast weather tonight and Friday, with possible local showers over the south portion tonight.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. July 23	Max. July 23		8 a.m. July 23	Max. July 23
Atlantic City	84	86	Nantucket	72	78
Bismarck, N.D.	66	90	New Orleans	80	92
Boston	75	85	New York	74	84
Buffalo	68	74	Norfolk, Va.	76	86
Calgary	58	..	North Platte	66	104
Charleston	80	92	Philadelphia	78	88
Chicago	70	82	Phoenix, Ariz.	86	106
Cincinnati	70	82	Pittsburgh	68	82
Denver	68	100	Portland, Me.	72	82
Eastport, Me.	56	66	Raleigh	78	90
Hatteras	78	86	St. Louis	72	88
Helena, Mont.	60	100	St. Paul	62	84
Huron, S. D.	64	94	Salt Lake City	82	100
Jacksonville	76	92	San Francisco	54	70
Kansas City	82	98	Santa Fe, N.M.	64	90
Key West	84	88	Seattle	56	78
Los Angeles	70	84	Tampa	84	92
Memphis	78	90	Washington	76	90
Miami, Fla.	82	88	Wichita, Kan.	76	94
Montreal	72	78	Williston, N.D.	70	92

High Tides At Boston

Thursday 6:56 p. m., Friday 7:31 a. m.
Height of tides 10 feet, 8.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:44 p. m.

Maine Hills Echo to Ancient Tom-Toms Of Inter-Tribal Indian Ceremonies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANGOR, Maine, July 23—The sound of throbbing tom-toms and chanted song floated out over the Penobscot River today as braves and squaws from the tribes of the Penobscot and the Passamaquoddy met in the first intertribal ceremonials ever performed by the Indians of Maine.

In a natural outdoor stage at the Penobscot Valley Country Club, a grassy bowl framed by waving fir and birch in the land of their ancient hunting grounds, these last remaining tribes of the red men of Maine performed their traditional rituals and dances against a background of painted bark tepees.

Impressed watchers from Maine and all New England found places in the 1000 seats arranged on the slopes of the natural bowl or stood intent as the red man's supplication was chanted to the six points of the Indian compass. North, South, East, West, upward to the Happy Hunting Ground, and downward to the fearsome darkness of the nether world rang the chant.

This opening prayer concluded, there came the expressive and symbolic dances—the festive corn dance, portraying the joys of the harvest reaping; the tomahawk and scalp dance, once used to rouse the warriors to battle fury; the ceremonial of the pipe of peace, the stately wedding rites. The dance of welcome and the mystic tree dragging added to the color of the occasion. Fairway and tee, it seemed, had been transformed by the rhythmic pageant into the ancient ceremonial grounds of the red men's ancestors.

Reminiscent of the Indian ceremonies of the West, this performance, unique in the East, was sponsored by the Maine Development Commission, aided by the Penobscot Valley Country Club. They hope it will be the first of similar annual ceremonials, preserving the primitive arts and rituals of Maine's Indians as the western Indian's ceremonies have aided in preserving native lore in that region.

MOTORCARS INCREASE IN MASSACHUSETTS

Registration of automobiles and trucks in Massachusetts during the first six months of 1931 shows an increase of 4376 compared with the corresponding period of last year, according to figures made public by the Registry of Motor Vehicles. There are also a greater number of drivers, manufacturers and automobile dealers.

Despite the increase, cash receipts have fallen off at the registry, due to the larger number of small cars being registered. Registration for June showed an increase of 446 motor vehicles, of which 124 were pleasure cars and 322 trucks. New drivers have increased by almost 400. Receipts show an advance of $8086.62 over June, 1930.

ATTLEBORO CONTRACTS GIVEN

The contract for furnishing and installing traffic control lights in Attleboro, Mass., was yesterday awarded to the Niles Company of Lowell, by the state Department of Public Works. The bid was $2200.80. The Fairchild Aerial Survey, Inc., received the contract for an aerial survey of Bourne and Sandwich. Awards of road-making contracts amounting to nearly $100,000 were also made.

Hotel Men Force Prohibition Issue

Efforts of the executive council of the American Hotel Association to keep discussion of prohibition out of its convention in Boston, failed yesterday when the issue was raised from the floor.

After heated discussion, led by delegates from Pennsylvania, the executive council reconsidered its former decision and voted to act on this question at its next quarterly meeting.

The convention will officially close tonight with a formal banquet.

At the election, Mr. Green was re-elected president of the association. Mr. Frank W. Bering, secretary; Samuel P. Leeds, treasurer; Arthur L. Race, W. C. Jurgens, and David B. Mulligan, vice-presidents, were also reelected. John Kavanaugh and Phil A. Lins were the other vice-presidents chosen.

The next annual convention will be held at Del Monte, Calif., it was voted.

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The smartest in
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CHOCOLATE MILK

Drink chocolate milk during the hot summer months.
Keep it frosty-cold in the ice-box, and drink some every day. There's a lot of nourishment and energy in it.
The children will enjoy it . . . the grown-ups too. You can order it with your regular milk. It comes in convenient, half-pint bottles. Ask your milkman for some.
FAIRFIELD WESTERN MARYLAND MILK

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SOFT COAL MEN ASKED TO MEET WITH THE UNION

Secretary Lamont Urges Joint Meeting to Ease Miners' Distress

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, July 23—Individual letters have been sent to 125 leading soft coal operators of the largest bituminous fields of the United States by Mr. Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, asking if they will attend a conference with miners in Washington to discuss the problems of the industry. The step is the final effort of the Administration to bring together the two sides of the coal business in an effort to supply common action in eliminating present controversies and improving industrial and economic conditions.

The letters were dispatched after two prior meetings in Washington with operators and labor leaders, respectively. Both the Secretaries of Commerce and of Labor participated in the discussions. The first was held with a group of about 15 mine operators, and adjourned with a majority of those present expressing the view that no benefit could be served by a meeting with miners. The second conference was held with Mr. John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America and a group of his associate union leaders. At this conference Mr. Lewis argued that the initial conference with operators had comprised so small a number they could not speak for the whole industry in refusing to meet miners. Accordingly the third step has been taken of sending out a mass inquiry to the business at large, with the prospect that in due time the big operators of the country will be put on record as to willingness to meet with their men in the present emergency.

The coal industry is agreed on all sides to be in a more disorganized state than for many years. The same economic conditions that have made it impossible for the union to maintin union wages and hence to keep up its organization, has brought hardship also to most operators. President Hoover last autumn in a speech before the American Federation of Labor at Boston used the soft coal industry to illustrate the wastefulness of cutthroat competition, and hinted at the time that it might be necessary to take action to reorganize it.

The present call was precipitated by an appeal from Mr. Lewis to President Hoover. The veteran mine leader cited widespread human misery in the fields, pointed to present conditions of poor pay and small returns for operators, and proposed that action to give the soft coal industry greater coherence could be achieved at a joint parley. Up to the present the operators have shown no enthusiasm for the proposal.

FOREIGN CONTROL SPURS BURMA TO SEEK AUTONOMY

(Continued from Page 1)

Bombay in its export and import traffic.

Moreover, wherever the Indian has penetrated into Burma he has taken with him lower standards of living, which have tended to drive the Burman from the labor market. The Burman grievance in this connection emphasized itself during the rebellion in attacks on Indians, many of whom have been forced to return to India.

Motive for Rebellion

The anti-foreign phases of the troubles must certainly be classified as a motive for the rebellion. Antagonisms for the Indian, moreover, cannot be classified as communal, as the Burman has few affinities with the Indian, especially in culture, customs, religion, or temperament. Burma is only by accident a part of the responsibility of the Government of India, for the people, as a race, are as distinct from the Indians as they are from the British.

It was because of these differences, as well as because of geographical divergences, that the Simon Commission and the Round Table Conference both recommended the separation of Burma from India under the new Constitution contemplated for that country. Indian proposals that Burma should remain within the federated India which the new Constitution envisages find little favor in Burmese circles.

In this regard the Burmese Legislature voted against Burma's inclusion in a federated India, and the chief political leaders favor separation. Leading business men, other than Indians, also desire self autonomy for Burma, a scheme supported by various commercial organizations and even by many Buddhist priests.

Agitators Foster Discontent

While the Round Table Conference recommended separation, many political agitators in India have been fostering discontent with the scheme, creating a certain amount of uncertainty in the minds of Burmans concerning their ultimate political fate. This has tended to aggravate the attitude of the Burmese toward foreign interference and has further deepened the general discontent prevailing.

While many observers discredit the power of the rebellion they admit that it has had the effect of focusing attention on the grievances of the politically minded and the poor of the country, and crystallising some of these grievances into a form that can be appreciated by the outsider.

These grievances are thus formulated into a demand for the separation of Burma from India, the establishment of self-governing institutions in the country, the improvement of the lot of the peasants, and the development of Burmese interests as a more significant factor in the commercial and industrial life of the country.

Few of the rebels would be capable of putting these demands into words; indeed, the character of the people who have constituted the insurgents is revealed in the fact that many of the rebels have believed that by being tattooed by priests they could live "charmed lives" under the bullets of the police and the British and Indian troops who took the field against them. It is generally conceded that few educated Burmese have aided the rebellion, although it is maintained that sympathies with the rebels are widespread.

Efforts to quell the various disturbances have further incensed many of the rebels, who resent the use of Indan troops against them. As in the communal disturbances of India, a preference is show for the impartiality of British intervention. In this respect the situation is an awkward one for the authorities, as Burma still remains part of India, coming under the direction of the Government of India.

Autogiro Glides To Final Landing

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, July 23—The first autogiro flown in the United States made its final flight yesterday and landed in front of the Smithsonian Institution where it will spend the rest of its days.

The "windmill plane" found such other famous planes as the Spirit of St. Louis, the Bremen, and the NC-4 already occupying places in the museum, but it had done something that was impossible for any of them to do when it landed in the tree-crowded mall, close by the Smithsonian.

The final flight was made from Bolling Field, across the Potomac, with Mr. James G. Ray, vice-president of the Pitcairn Autogiro Plant, as pilot. Presentation of the plane was made to Dr. Charles G. Abbot, secretary of the Smithsonian by Mr. Harold F. Pitcairn, president of the company. The assistant cabinet officers in charge of aeronautics witnessed the brief ceremony.

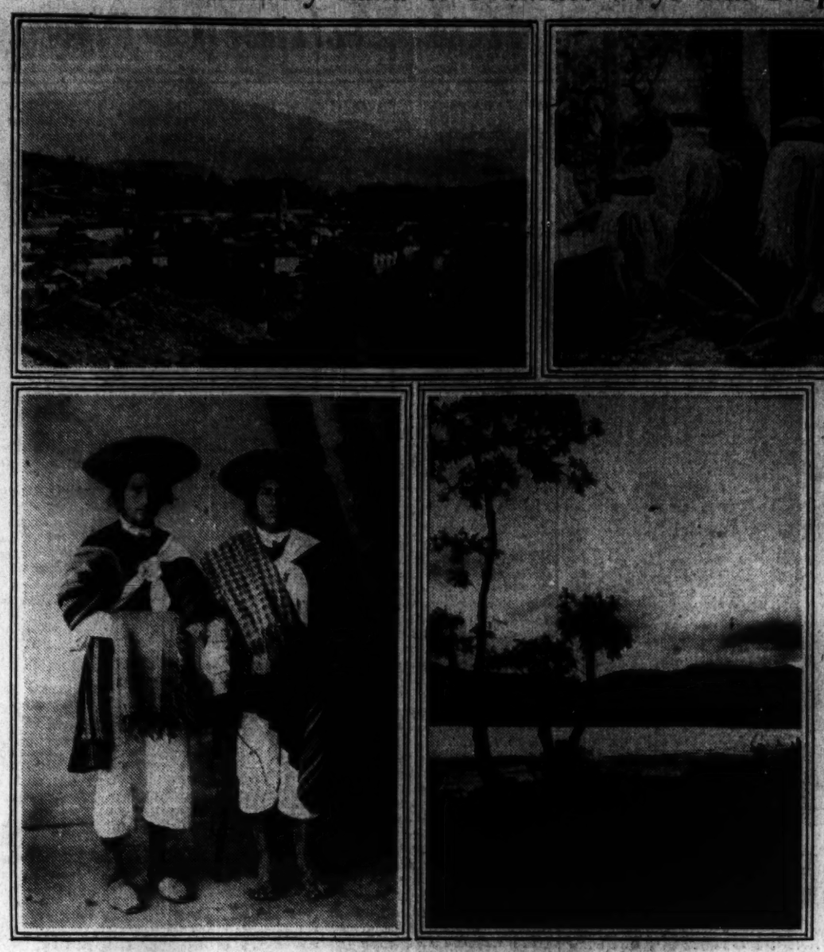
Recognized as the first real innovation in heavier-than-air machines since the invention of the Wright Brothers, the autogiro is considered an important addition to the historical aircraft in the museum here. Mr. Pitcairn and his associates were recently awarded the Collier trophy for their development of the machine in this country. This first autogiro was built by Juan De La Cierva, Spanish inventor, and was brought to this country by Mr. Pitcairn in 1925.

Among the historic aircraft now viewed daily by hundreds of visitors to the Smithsonian are the Spirit of St. Louis, which carried Col. Charles A. Lindbergh from New York to Paris; the Bremen, first to cross the Atlantic from east to west; the Langley airdrome which made a successful flight in 1902; the 1908 Wright plane, first plane owned by the United States Government; the Chicago, flagship of the army round-the-world fliers, and the NC-4, first heavier-than-air craft to cross the Atlantic.

RAILROAD REQUEST DENIED

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP) — The Public Service Commission decided today the New York Central Railroad had failed to sustain the burden of proof in such a way as to justify a requested 40 per cent increase in commutation rates, but voted to permit the company to submit further proof.

A Leisurely Land of Primitive Ways and Tropic Charm



SCENES IN ECUADOR

Above, Left—View of City of Otavalo; Right, Makers of Sombreros in San Pablo. Below, Left—Indians in Otavalo Retain Picturesque Garb; Right, A Glimpse of Placid Lake San Pablo.

Women Travelers in Ecuador Find Courtesy and Quaintness

In a Trip From Quito, Once Capital of the Incas, They Encounter Interesting Ancient Customs in a Tropical Picturesque Setting

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Guayaquil, Ecuador

TRAMCARS, buses, and automobiles — drivers shouting, bells ringing, and horns tooting—were passing through the narrow streets of an ancient, tropical city. In the distance a great mountain, topped with the flush of a gold-tipped dawn, gazed down through a shadowy ravine where eucalyptus trees shone black and silver in the early light and saw Quito, the capital city of Ecuador.

And gazing, found pig-tailed Indians in ponchos of vivid orange, and fruit sellers crying their wares; peddlers, newsboys and pedestrians, all hurrying—all pushing onward toward the railroad station, where the morning trains waited, steam up, for the coast and the northern province.

Streamers of pink clouds floated across the sky like the gigantic banners of an army as the early stir of that far southern land filled the clear, soft air, and heralded the end of a tropical night.

Quito, that old, old city, once the capital of the Incas, now opened to surging groups of tourists. Quito, from where two women travelers were about to make their way to Ibarra, a city among the Andean Mountains. Ibarra, a city where the works of Shakespeare, Scott, Samuel Smiles, Macaulay are found on a library shelf, with those of Heine, Schiller, Saint Simon and Saint Beuve.

From the station at Quito there rose the excited clamor of voices, the ringing of engine bells and the final "toot" as the train moved off on its journey to the northern province.

Fat farmlands, with comfortable houses sheltered from the icy winds of the mountains, dotted the landscape; gardens, formal hedges, flower beds afire with color, fountains and fruit trees came and disappeared as if to prove the adage, "Tickle the land with a hoe and it laughs with a harvest."

Out from this land-of-plenty the train wound up and on, through a region strewn with rocks, boulders and small stones. On it went, engine puffing and bells ringing, until, just around a curve of the valley, a city loomed: the city of Ibarra.

Like all southern capitals it had its cathedral, palaces, barracks for the soldiers and the quaint, picturesque squares. And, too, it had its typically Spanish hotels, built around patios, where the echoes of romance, years old, seemed still to float in the soft, evening twilight.

Rooms at an Ibarra hotel where the two women travelers stopped were small and without windows, the furniture an uncomfortable bed. There was one small light, but it was set too high to be of other use than to cast a sad, faint glow into the boxlike quarters. Air entered through an eight-inch wire netting placed in the door opening onto a patio. In the patio was a bugainvillea vine, a pyramid of purple bloom.

But a sense of peace pervades this city, especially at night. To the plaza in front of the hotel comes the sound of voices singing, the notes of silvery toned bells in the cathedral tower, the patter of water from two fountains in the square.

Near Ibarra, El Guro, the highest point on a steep mountain road, waits, near Lake Cocha. Tradition has it that once many Indians battled here. Today blue skies, snow-capped mountains, fir and pine trees mirror themselves on the calm surface of the lake.

Beyond El Guro more mountains!

Only a poet could hope to describe a scene where billowing, drifting clouds enshroud Cotacachi and Imbabura peaks. And where, far below, lies tropical Chota, with a little river winding like a strip of white, shiny ribbon.

Upon these mountans, fields, cultivated except where snow lies thick, form great patchworks of mighty patterns, the bright green of the sugar cane contrasting brilliantly with the softer tones of the wheat, barley, oats, potatoes and beans.

Not far from El Guro, Otavalo!

Picturesque women, with immense hats, brims upturned and useful for carrying small articles, stroll peacefully about in colored embroidered bodices, long skirts with aprons, and gold beads festooned around their necks.

In this section of the country 30,000 Indians live.

Intelligent, good husbandmen, industrious and thrifty, the Indians have their bits of mountain lands, with sheep, goats, donkeys, fowl and sufficient food. They love to dance to the wild, melancholy music of their many fiestas.

From Otavalo the two women tourists went by automobile and visited Lake San Pablo where missionaries dwelt. There they saw beautiful embroideries, all of home manufacture and done without aid of pattern or drawing. They saw, too, cloth being made from the fleece off the sheep's backs. And, finally, they saw the cloth washed, carded, spun, dyed, and finally woven into strong, enduring material. The work was done by the simplest of homemade spinning wheels and looms.

Such, briefly, was the trip of two white women. A trip through a country centuries old, where customs, ancient and modern met and rubbed elbows. There was attention, courtesy and kindness. There were round-eyed children and smiling mothers; there were solemn-faced fathers and contented grandparents, and there were habits and customs dating back to 1534 when Ecuador was conquered by the Spaniards.

Finances Concern Cabinet in Chile

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 23 (By U. P.)—The new Cabinet, sworn in early yesterday while excited torch-bearing mobs marched through the streets protesting against rumored inclusion of several leading citizens in the Government, took up the difficult task of finding a solution for the country's pressing economic problems.

Shortly after taking office the Cabinet issued an official communiqué declaring its intenetion of maintaining the monetary value of the peso, of protecting national industries and dedicating itself to the strictest economy in government.

The new Cabinet is headed by Premier Francisco Garcia y Gana, who only last week was forced to abandon his efforts to obtain a cabinet after three days' effort. He then was succeeded by Premier Blanquier, who resigned with his Cabinet Tuesday because of difficulties confronting the Government. His short term in office was marked by temporary suspension of payments of interest and amortization on Chile's foreign obligations.

The present Cabinet: Premier and Finance, Mr. Francisco Garcia y Gana; Interior and Education, Mr. Miguel Letelier; Foreign Affairs, Commerce, Colonization and Justice, Mr. Guillermo Edwards Matte; Social Welfare, Mr. Hector Boccardo; Public Works and Agriculture, unnamed but understood Mr. Eduardo Covarrubias will be appointed; War, General Charpin; Navy, Admiral Marina.

REVOLT NIPPED BY THE PEN

BUENOS AIRES, July 23 (By U. P.)—Argentina's long-predicted revolt against the revolutionary Government of Provisional President José Uriburu was a thing of the past yesterday—dispersed by a no more lethal weapon than threatening pamphlets distributed by airplane over the rebel headquarters at Corrientes.

BRITISH POLICY IN FARM AREAS DISTURBS GANDHI

Wants to Go to London, but Delays Decision Pending Assurances of Relief

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SIMLA, India, July 23— Mahatma Gandhi, before leaving Simla, in a conversation with The Christian Science Monitor correspondent, said that his postponement of a decision as to whether to attend the Indian round table conference in London, to which he has been invited, was due to his feeling that he might be required in India in connection with the agricultural situation.

"I want to go to London. I hope to go to London. I would go to Lord Willingdon [British Viceroy] now and say I accepted the invitation," he said, "were it not for my mistrust of the activities of district authorities in certain areas during my absence."

Mr. Gandhi's position in the United Provinces, he said, concerned him most. There Governor Hailey's promise of agrarian legislation was excellent for the future, but did not meet the question of immediate relief, he said. Mr. Gandhi believes that if the dispute about the land tax collection continues there is danger of such chaos developing that neither he nor anybody else could cope with it successfully. But, he declared, there is no need for such stage to be reached.

"I do not want to establish a parallel government," he said, "but I do want the British district authorities to allow responsible members of Congress to assist in assessing the ability of the peasants to pay."

This is the crux of the problem, for Mr. Gandhi fears lest the peasants should not get fair treatment from the Government and landlords.

It is now expected, however, that Mr. Gandhi will go to London, starting a week earlier than the rest of the delegates in order to visit Lancashire and explain the viewpoint of the Indian Congress regarding the cotton cloth boycott, which he asserts is no longer being used as a political weapon.

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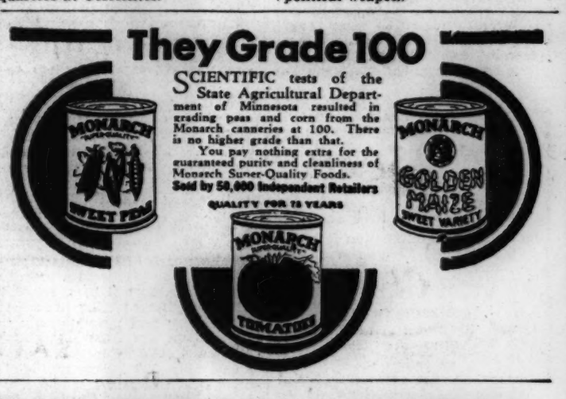

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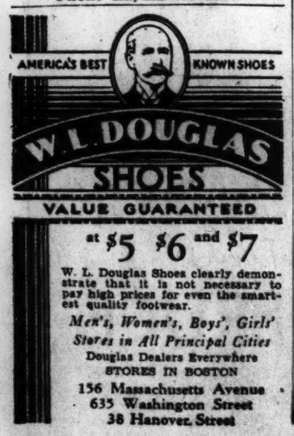

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

NINTH IN ROW FOR LEADERS

A's Triumph Over Indians—Senators Lose—Yanks Divide

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	66	25	.725
Washington	57	34	.626
New York	50	36	.581
Cleveland	44	45	.494
St. Louis	40	48	.455
Boston	33	54	.379
Detroit	34	57	.374
Chicago	31	56	.356

RESULTS JULY 22

Philadelphia 7, Cleveland 3.
St. Louis 8, Washington 4.
Detroit 3, New York 2.
New York 9, Detroit 5.
Boston 3, Chicago 2.
Chicago 9, Boston 3.

Washington slipped farther behind the leading Philadelphia Athletics in the American League race on Wednesday, losing to the St. Louis Browns by 8 to 4. The A's won their ninth straight victory, defeating Cleveland, 7 to 3. New York and Detroit divided a double-header, the Tigers taking the first contest, 3 to 2, and the Yanks the second, 9 to 5. Boston and Chicago likewise played two games, the Red Sox winning the first, 3 to 2, and the White Sox the final, 9 to 3.

The champions rallied for four runs in the seventh inning, to drive Mel Harder out of the box, and win their eighth in a row. In that eighth, Dib Williams, playing shortstop for Connie Mack, tripled with the bases full. He later scored himself. George Walberg went the distance for the A's, and registered his fourteenth victory of the season. Earl Averill tied the score for the Indians in the sixth inning by hitting his nineteenth homer of the season. Al Simmons hit three doubles for the Athletics. Bing Miller had a double and two singles.

The Senators scored four times in the first inning, but were unable to hold this advantage. Alvin Crowder started for the Washington club, but was touched for nine hits during the first five innings. Burke finished. Sam Gray pitched for the Browns and was master of the situation after the opening inning. Benny Bengough, formerly of the Yankees and now catching for the Browns, had a perfect day at bat with a double and three singles. Storti hit a homer for the winners with Kress on base.

George Uhle pitched the Tigers to victory in their first game with the Yankees. The big right-hander limited his opponents to six hits, three of them for extra bases. The Tigers totaled eight hits off Gordon Rhodes, who pitched eight innings for the Yanks. Johnny Stone led the Detroit attack with a double and two singles in three trips to the plate. He scored two runs. Combs and Dickey hit triples for the losers in this contest. Charlie Ruffing was New York's boxman in the second game. The Yanks hit the ball hard behind him, including two home runs by Babe Ruth. Gehrig also hit a circuit drive for the winners. Charlie Gehringer was best for the Tigers with a single, double and homer.

Danny MacFayden outpitched the veteran Red Faber in the first game at Boston. The White Sox touched MacFayden for seven hits, but they were kept well scattered. Boston made six hits off the spitballer's deliveries. Webb and Sweeney each made two hits, one of the latter's being a double. Rothrock drove in the first Boston run and scored the second himself. Tate hit a double and triple for the losers. Al Thomas pitched and batted his team mates to victory over the Boston club in the second game. Johnny Watwood led the Chicago attack with three singles, a double and triple, in five times up, for a perfect day. The scores:

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	1	1	0	0	1	0	4	0	x	7	13	0
Cleveland	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	6	2

Batteries—Walberg and Cochrane; Harder, Jablonowski and Sewell. Losing pitcher—Harder. Umpires—McGowan, Hildebrand and Van Graflan. Time—1h. 54m.

AT WASHINGTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	2	0	8	15	0
Washington	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	8	0

Batteries—Gray and Bengough; Crowder, Burke and Hargrave. Losing pitcher—Crowder. Umpires—Geisel, Moriarty and Owens. Time—1h. 48m.

AT NEW YORK
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	8	0
New York	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	6	0

Batteries—Uhle and Grabowski; Rhodes, Pipgras and Dickey. Losing pitcher—Rhodes. Umpires—Campbell, Ormsby and Dinneen. Time—2h.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	2	0	3	1	1	2	0	0	x	9	12	0
Detroit	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	9	1

Batteries—Ruffing and Jorgens; Sullivan and Hayworth. Losing pitcher—Bridges. Umpires—Ormsby, Dinneen and Campbell. Time—2h. 7m.

AT BOSTON
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	3	6	2
Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	1

Batteries—MacFayden and Berry; Faber and Tate. Umpires—Guthrie and Nallin. Time—1h. 47m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	4	9	15	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	6	0

Batteries—Thomas and Grube; Morris, Kline, Durham, Gaston and Ruel, Connolly. Losing pitcher—Morris. Umpires—Nallin and Guthrie. Time—1h. 44m.

Overseas Stars In St. Paul Open Golf

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 23 (AP)—A host of professional and amateur golfers from several countries gathered here today for final practice rounds and gave the St. Paul $10,000 open tournament, starting tomorrow, an international tinge.

France, Germany, England and the Philippines were represented along with the United States and Canada.

The international stars on hand for the opening tomorrow include Percy Allis, Berlin; Aubrey Boomer, France; Augusta Boyer, France; Leslie Cotton, England, and Larry Montes, Philippines.

There will be 18 holes of medal play tomorrow and Saturday with the final 36 holes on Sunday for the 60 low qualifiers among the 180 contestants.

LONG BICYCLE RACE IN WESTERN JAPAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KAGOSHIMA, Island of Kyushu, Japan, July 23—Eighty-four cyclists chosen by eliminations in the 28 prefectures of western Japan, will start from here July 29 in a 1000 kilometer bicycle team race to Osaka, industrial metropolis of the Empire.

Three champions have been selected from each of the western prefectures to represent it as a team in the marathon. It will be a five-day race, contestants covering prescribed laps each day and pedaling only in daylight. Laps are from Kagoshima to Kumamoto, 200 kilometers, Kumamoto to Moji 190 kilometers, Moji-Shomonoseki to Hiroshima 220 kilometers, Hiroshima to Okayama 160 kilometers and Okayama to Osaka 170 kilometers. The remaining 60 kilometers is allowed for possible detours.

The competition, sponsored by the newspaper Osaka Mainichi (Daily News), is under rules of the International Cycle Racing Association. Participants will be allowed expenses to and from their homes and during the race and the winners awarded a pennant, gold medals, etc. Each contestant may use any kind of bicycle he likes but must use the same machine continuously throughout the race.

JOE MENDEL HAS 97 MEDALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YANKTON, S. D.—"Smokey" Joe Mendel, who was graduated from Yankton College this spring, made a count of medals earned from athletic achievements during his college career and recently counted 97 in the group. His most prized one is that awarded at Huron, S. D., a few weeks ago for making the 100-yard dash in 9.5s., equaling Eddie Tolan's world record.

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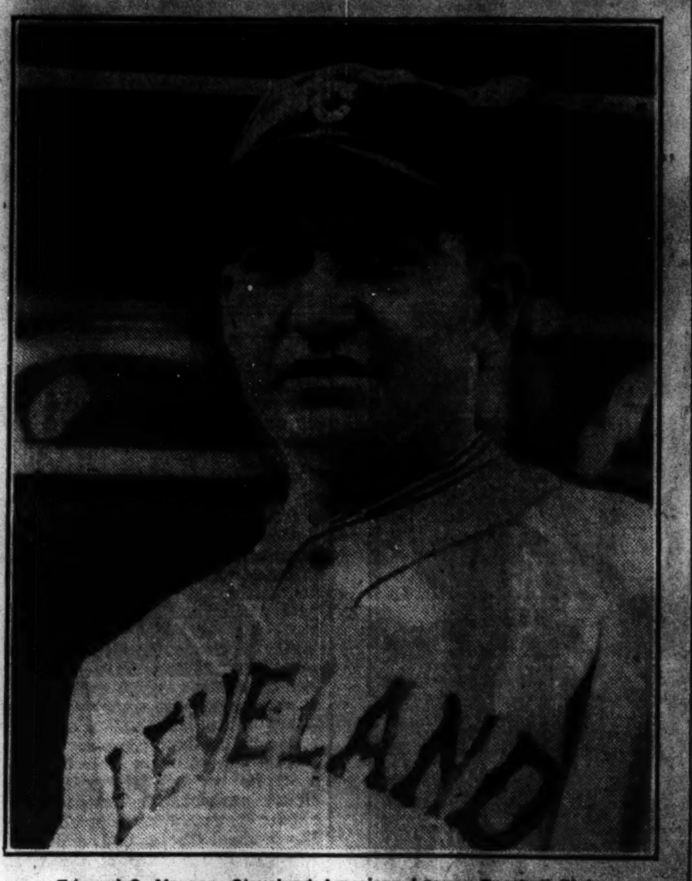
Leads Indians' Attack



Edward C. Morgan, Cleveland American League Baseball Club

Eddie Morgan Batting Punch Of Hard-Hitting Cleveland Club

Young First Baseman Thinks of Nothing but Baseball—His "Break" Came When Fonseca Was Forced Out—Starred at Tulane

Baseball has always been first with Eddie Morgan, Edward Carre Morgan to be exact. Ever since he was old enough to throw a ball, it was his first love. When the 1931 season opened the Cleveland first baseman was quoted as a holdout. He even went so far as to say that he would leave baseball unless the Indians' management paid him the salary he thought he was worth. At one time it was whispered that he had definitely decided to "hang up his glove."

However, those who knew Morgan well were quite certain that those were only rumors and not facts. If he could not get out there on the field every day, and be a cog in some baseball machine, life would mean little. "I would rather play baseball than eat," is the frank way he recently expressed his feelings.

Morgan's career in organized baseball up to the present day has been brief. He played on his high school team regularly and then was one of the mainstays of the Tulane University nine of Louisiana for four years. In 1927 he left the college campus for a tryout with the New Orleans club of the Southern Association and made good as an outfielder. The Pelicans used him in right field, from which position he batted .354 in 157 games. He placed fourth among the regulars in hitting during the season of 1927.

Is a Natural Hitter

Cleveland purchased him from New Orleans for delivery in 1928. That season he played in 76 games for the Indians at first base and in the outfield, and hit for .313, remarkable considering the fact that it was only his second year in organized baseball. From the very beginning, he proved himself to be a natural hitter. In 1929 Morgan did all of his playing in the outfield and batted .318. Last year he had an average of .350 in 150 games, a mark high enough to place him seventh among the American League regulars. He drove in 136 runs for the Indians and was sixth in his circuit in that respect.

As a boy, Morgan found very little time to do anything except play baseball. "That was about all there was to do around my home town as a kid," said Morgan. "All the youngsters played ball. I liked it so well that when I reached the high school age, I honestly believed that some day I would play big league baseball."

It has not always been smooth sailing for Morgan since he arrived in the major leagues. In 1928 he started the season in the outfield for the Indians, but played in only one game because of a mishap. He was out of the lineup for three months, not even able to get his name in the box scores as a pinch hitter. At the beginning of the 1929 season his real "break" came. Lew Fonseca had been regular first baseman for the Indians until he was forced to take a place on the bench because of a mishap. Roger Peckinpaugh, Cleveland manager, appointed Morgan as Fonseca's successor and from that time on the former Tulane star was a fixture.

First base is not the only position that Morgan plays well. As mentioned before, he saw quite some service in the outfield. While at college he played practically every position on his team at one time or another. "I don't care where I play. Anywhere will do as long as I don't have to sit on the bench."

Aims to Remain a Regular

"Have I set any goal in baseball? Well, I can't say that I have, but as a kid I always wanted to play big league ball. That, of course, has been realized. Right now my aim is to keep a regular position. If I do that for a few more years, I will feel I have done well in baseball."

Thrills come often in baseball. Hardly a game goes by without some spectacular play thrilling the spectators. And usually not only the spectators have sensed this thrill, for the players themselves also enjoy it, whether made by a team mate or an opponent. "I can't say that any one thrill that I have received stands out in my mind. I get thrills out of every game. Each nine innings is packed with sensational bits of fielding and batting. Just to be on the playing field is a thrill to me.

"The most difficult play to make at first base? That is hard to say. All ground plays are hard to make inasmuch as you never can tell when the ball is going to take a bad hop. There are so many angles from which the ball can come to you, that it doesn't seem to me one is any harder than the rest."

Any stanch baseball fan will tell you that Eddie Morgan is the batting punch of the Cleveland Indians. From his position at fourth place in the lineup, he has, and will, drive in many runs for his club before this season has reached its conclusion, and runs are what win ball games. At the present time the Indians do not look capable of overtaking the Athletics and Senators, or even the Yankees, but they have a powerfully offensive club, led by Morgan, and will cause plenty of trouble. With better pitching, they could be on top.

Roslyn Leads Way Into Final Round

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RUMSON, N. J., July 23 — The Roslyn team led the way into the final round of the United States junior polo championship matches at the Rumson Country Club yesterday afternoon, when the withdrawal of Greentree gave Aiken Knights a default in the remaining first-round match.

Roslyn defeated Whippany River in the semifinal, by a score of 12 to 9, after the veterans had led the younger group at 3 to 0 at the end of the opening chukker, and had tied the score twice later in the game. But the play of William Post 2d, in celebration of his increase of handicap, more than balanced the skill of the elder, Earle W. Hopping, and working with his associates, Raymond C. Firestone, also a recent Princetonian, Seymour H. Knox, and Harold E. Talbott Jr., the organizer of the team, fed them so well as to insure victory. The summary:

UNITED STATES JUNIOR POLO CHAMPIONSHIP—Semifinal Round

	ROSLYN	WHIPPANY RIVER
No. 1	R. C. Firestone	Thomas Ewing Jr.
2	S. H. Knox	E. W. Hopping
3	H. E. Talbott Jr.	Dr. J. D. Richards
Back	William Post 2d	C. R. Harrison

Score—Roslyn 12, Whippany River 9. Goals—Firestone 4, Knox 3, Talbott 3, Post 2, for Roslyn; Hopping 7, Ewing, Harrison for Whippany River. Referee—Capt. J. Wesley White. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

ALBERT STARK MAY TOUR WITH PLAYERS

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP)—Albert D. Stark, National League umpire and Dartmouth College basketball coach, has received an invitation to join the party of major league baseball players who will make a tour of Japan this fall. His acceptance depends upon release from the early stages of the basketball season at Dartmouth.

The tour is being arranged by Frederick G. Lieb, New York baseball writer, and Herbert Hunter. Sixteen players will make the trip and 10 games will be played.

OLLE TO SUCCEED WALKER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas—Edwin W. Olle, business manager of the athletic office, has been appointed head basketball coach at the University of Texas by the university athletic council. Olle will succeed Fred M. Walker whose contract will expire Sept. 1. Before Olle is officially recognized as coach, his appointment must be approved by the University Board of Regents. Olle is a former university athlete. He lettered in basketball and baseball in 1926 and 1927 and in football in 1925 and 1926.

INTERNATIONAL TENNIS PLANS

OCEAN CITY, N. J., July 23—A round robin tennis tournament, each team to consist of four men, will be played between the United States, England and France on the turf courts of the Germantown Cricket Club, Philadelphia, beginning Aug. 31, according to announcement from Paul W. Gibbons, secretary of the United States Lawn Tennis Association. The series will last four days.

OTTAWA ON N. H. L. SCHEDULE

OTTAWA, Ont., July 23—Rumors that Ottawa Senators would not be in the National Hockey League this season were practically set at rest recently when the tentative draft schedule of the league for 1931-32 was sent to all the clubs by Frank Calder, president, for approval, and included Ottawa for dates.

CHICAGO BACK IN THIRD PLACE

Cards Hold Advantage Although Rained Out —Robins Divide

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	57	34	.626
Brooklyn	51	40	.560
Chicago	48	40	.545
New York	46	39	.541
Boston	43	43	.500
Pittsburgh	37	48	.435
Philadelphia	37	52	.416
Cincinnati	33	56	.371

RESULTS JULY 22

Cincinnati 4, New York 3.
Pittsburgh 10, Brooklyn 6.
Brooklyn 3, Pittsburgh 2.
Chicago 5, Boston 4 (11 innings).
Philadelphia at St. Louis (postponed).

Although they did not play on Wednesday, the St. Louis Cardinals remained six full games ahead of the second-place Brooklyn Robins in the National League race. The Robins divided a double-header with Pittsburgh, losing the first game, 10 to 6, and winning the second, 3 to 2. The Chicago Cubs went back into third place in the standing by defeating the Boston Braves in 11 innings, 5 to 4. New York dropped to fourth, losing to Cincinnati, 4 to 3.

The Cubs climbed to third place again when they overcame a four-run lead set up by the Braves. The Boston club scored twice in the first inning and twice again in the sixth, but the Cubs rallied for two in the sixth and tied the score with two more in the ninth. In the eleventh, Hemsley doubled with one out, and Hartnett, batting for the pitcher, was given a base on balls. Jurges was retired, but Woody English came through with a timely single and drove Hemsley across the plate with the winning run. Malone for the Cubs and Zachary for the Braves, were the starting pitchers, but both were taken out before the tenth inning.

A six-run attack in the sixth inning on Brooklyn pitching enabled the Pirates to come from behind and take the first game of the double-header. Larry French pitched steady ball all the way, limiting the Robins to seven hits. The Pirates made 10 hits off three Brooklyn pitchers, including a home run by Paul Waner. George Grantham drove in three runs for the winners. Freddy Heimach gave the Robins a victory in the second contest, keeping nine Pittsburgh hits well scattered. Johnny Frederick produced the necessary punch when he doubled in the second inning, to drive in two of his team mates.

Manager John McGraw returned to the Giants' bench on Thursday, and made several changes in his lineup, but to no avail. The Reds, behind Red Lucas, played errorless ball and hit well in the pinches. Lucas scattered eight New York hits, three of them doubles. Douthit and Asbyjornson led Cincinnati's attack with three hits each. Doubles by Cuccinello and Cullop were the only extra-base hits made by the Reds. Mel Ott connected with two hits for the Giants, one a double. Clarence Mitchell, who was New York's starting pitcher, was taken out in the fifth inning. Morrell and Chaplin finished. The scores:

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	5	12	1
Boston	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	9	0

Batteries—Malone, Bush and Hemsley; Zachary, Seibold and Cronin, Spohrer. Winning pitcher—Bush. Losing pitcher—Seibold. Umpires—Pfirman and Rigler. Time—2h. 40m.

AT PITTSBURGH
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	2	0	6	1	1	x	10	10	3
Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	6	7	3

Batteries—French and Phillips; Shaute, Day, Quinn and Picinich. Losing pitcher—Shaute. Umpires—Stark, Klem and Donnelly. Time—1h. 37m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10	1
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	9	2

Batteries—Heimach and Lopez; Kremer and Phillips. Umpires—Klem, Donnelly and Stark. Time—1h. 36m.

AT CINCINNATI

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	x	4	13	0
New York	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	3	8	2

Batteries — Lucas and Asbyjornson; Mitchell, Morrell, Chaplin and Hogan. Losing pitcher—Mitchell. Umpires—Moran, Scott and Quigley. Time—1h. 56m.

NEW HANDICAPS FOR POLO STARS

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP)—Three new seven-goal players were named yesterday by the handicap committee of the United States Polo Association which raised the ratings of several players in its summer meeting.

The new seven-goal men are Harold E. Talbott Jr., leader of the Roslyn, N. Y., team, James P. Mills, of Old Aiken, and Edward Baldwin, of the Hawaii Polo and Racing Club. All three were raised from six goals. Elbridge T. Gerry, another member of Old Aiken, which recently defeated Manuel Andrada's Argentine four, two out of three matches at Chicago, was raised from five to six.

The changes chiefly were among the college players. At Harvard, in addition to Gerry, Frederick S. Nicholas went to three goals from two, Charles C. Rumsey from one to two and Crispin Cooke from one to two. At Yale, in addition to Mills, Lawrence A. Baldwin was raised from three to four and Raymond R. Guest, brother of Winston, and Philip Iglehart, were raised from four to five.

William Post 2d, was raised to six, Leonard K. Firestone to four and A. Byrnes MacDonald to three among the Princeton players.

Frank Hitchcock, brother of the famous Tommy, had his handicap raised from one to two goals and C. V. Whitney, prominent sportsman and race horse owner, was put up to four from three goals.

J. Watson Webb is chairman of the handicap committee.

YALE-HARVARD ATHLETES SCORE

COLOGNE, Ger., July 23 (AP)—Two Americans won their events in an international track and field meet yesterday in which the barnstorming members of the Yale-Harvard team competed. Dave Cobb of Harvard won the 800-meter run in the good time of 1m. 52.8s. and Joe Crowley of Yale captured the discus throw with a heave of 45.94 meters (150ft. 8⅝in.)

Oscar Sutermeister of Harvard tied with the German, Wegner, for first place in the pole vault with 3.95 meters (12ft. 11⅛in.). Crowley also took second in the shotput and A. G. Devoe of Yale was second in the 110-meter hurdles.

MISS MORRILL IN SEMIFINALS

Mrs. Moody, Mrs. Harper and Dorothy Weisel Advance in Essex Tennis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Mass., July 23—Mrs. Helen Wills Moody of San Francisco, Dorothy Weisel of Sacramento, Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper of Oakland, Calif., and Marjorie A. Morrill of Dedham, Mass., all gained semifinal round brackets in the Essex County Club's invitation singles tennis tournament here yesterday. Mrs. Harper ranks first in the United States, Miss Morrill second and Miss Weisel third.

Mrs. Moody defeated Virginia Hilleary of Philadelphia, fourth ranking star of the nation, with the loss of only two games, both of them in the first set. Miss Weisel advanced through a victory over another Californian, Josephine N. Cruickshank, of Santa Ana, former college girl champion, 6—2, 6—4.

Mixing drives and chops to the backhand, Mrs. Harper, recently returned from a campaign overseas, defeated Mary Greef of Kansas City and University of Southern California, 1931 college girl champion, 9—7, 6—3. Miss Morrill, who is defending her title here, downed little Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline, 6—0, 6—1.

Rain fell early yesterday morning, and for a time it looked as if the scheduled matches would have to be postponed, but the water was absorbed rapidly by the turf courts, and by 2 o'clock in the afternoon they were considered playable.

The semifinal-round singles matches will be played on different days, Miss Weisel meeting Mrs. Moody today and Miss Morrill facing Mrs. Harper on Friday. Mixed doubles play was put over until today, while quite a number of doubles matches in the third round were played yesterday. The summary:

ESSEX COUNTY CLUB INVITATION TENNIS TOURNAMENT SINGLES—Quarterfinal Round

Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, Oakland, Calif., defeated Mary Greef, Kansas City and University of Southern California, 9—7, 6—3.

Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, Mass., defeated Sarah Hamilton Palfrey, Brookline, 6—0, 6—1.

Mrs. Helen Wills Moody, San Francisco, defeated Virginia Hilleary, Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—0.

Dorothy Weisel, Sacramento, Calif., defeated Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., 6—2, 6—4.

DOUBLES—Third Round

Ruby Bishop, Pasadena, Calif., and Dorranse Chase, Dorchester, Mass., won by default from Sarah and Mianne Palfrey, Brookline.

Clara Louise Zinke, Cincinnati, and Virginia Rice, Boston, defeated Mrs. J. L. Bremer and Mrs. F. H. Godfrey, Boston, 10—8, 6—3.

Dorothy Weisel, Sacramento, Calif., and Mrs. B. E. Cole 2d, North Andover, defeated Mrs. Mary Freisenbusch, Hamilton, Bermuda, and Mrs. William Walcott, Boston, 6—1, 6—1.

Charlotte Miller, Berkeley, Calif., and Mary Greef, Kansas City, defeated Dorothy Jarvis, Manchester, and Marion Duane, Groton, 6—0, 6—0.

Mrs. William Endicott, Boston, and Mrs. J. D. Corbiere, Southboro, defeated Virginia Cross, Providence, and Katherine Winthrop, Boston, 6—2, 6—1.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Montreal	58	39	.598
Newark	55	42	.567
Rochester	52	45	.536
Baltimore	52	48	.520
Toronto	51	50	.505
Reading	43	56	.434
Buffalo	42	55	.433
Jersey City	42	60	.412

RESULTS JULY 22

Toronto 8, Newark 0.
Newark 8, Toronto 4.
Rochester 9, Jersey City 6.
Rochester 10, Jersey City 0.
Montreal 1, Reading 0.
Montreal 3, Reading 1.

MRS. ROCKNE GOES TO HOLLYWOOD

CHICAGO, July 23 (AP)—Making a last-minute decision, Mrs. Knute K. Rockne, widow of the famous football coach, boarded the train last night with former football stars en route to Hollywood, Calif., to take part in a motion picture portraying football days at Notre Dame University. Mrs. Rockne had come in from South Bend, Ind., yesterday afternoon with the intention of attending a send-off banquet for the football players and their wives. Instead of going to the banquet she went back home and packed her traveling bags.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	10	6	.625
Oakland	10	6	.625
Seattle	9	7	.563
Los Angeles	9	7	.563
Portland	7	9	.438
Missions	7	9	.438
Hollywood	6	10	.375
Sacramento	6	10	.375

RESULTS JULY 22

Missions 11, Seattle 8.
Portland 18, Hollywood 8.
Sacramento 9, San Francisco 7.
Los Angeles 13, Oakland 12 (12 innings).

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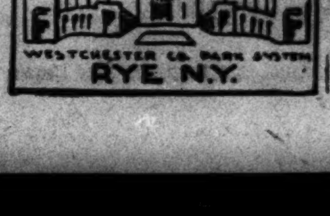

RYE N.Y.

AUSTIN MEETS HENRI COCHET

Perry Plays Borotra in First Two Singles of Davis Cup Challenge Round

PARIS, July 23 (AP)—Henry W. (Bunny) Austin of England will meet Henri Cochet of France tomorrow in the first match of the Davis Cup challenge round, it was announced today.

They will be followed by Frederick J. Perry against Jean Borotra.

When the French and English tennis warriors meet at Auteuil in the second batch of singles, the order will be reversed with Austin and Borotra playing the first match. The doubles lineup was not announced.

France, the defender, remained the favorite to hold the historic trophy despite the series of misfortunes which have weakened the ranks of the French aces. J. René Lacoste is the non-playing captain of the French team this year instead of one of the strongest of the defenders. Henri Cochet also has been resting, while Jean Borotra has been complaining recently that he is not in his best form.

Expert observers, however, failed to find enough weakness in the French team to make it a probable victim of the Englishmen. Despite his complaints, Borotra appears to be playing well, while Cochet is recovering rapidly from the slump that brought his elimination from the Wimbledon championships by Nigel Sharpe and says he is satisfied with his play.

The English team of Austin, Perry and George P. Hughes, undoubtedly is strong, but the consensus of opinion is that it was the superior experience of this trio rather than their greater skill that enabled them to conquer the Americans in the interzone final. And Cochet and Borotra, the mainstays of the French team, have more than enough experience to serve them.

YACHT LANDFALL IS SIGHTED OFF LIZARD

PLYMOUTH, England, July 23 (AP)—Paul Hammond's yacht Landfall, the scratch boat in the transatlantic race, was abeam of the Lizard at 9:25 a. m. (4:25 a. m. eastern standard time) today.

Another transatlantic racer, a white cutter whose identity was not learned, was eight miles behind her. Both were considered likely to reach Plymouth this afternoon. There was a good wind and the sea was smooth.

LONDON, July 23 (AP)—Lloyd's reported today that the American yacht Amberjack II, schooner rigged, and one of the participants in the transatlantic race, was spoken to by the S. S. Tennessee yesterday at latitude 49.12 north, longitude 18.44 west.

The position given by the Tennessee is about 500 miles out of Plymouth, where the Dorado, first of the 10 racing yachts to reach her goal, is moored.

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St. Louis Eight On Hand for Regatta

PHILADELPHIA, July 23 (AP)—The Century Boat Club senior eight of St. Louis, first out-of-town contestant in the national regatta on the Schuylkill Friday and Saturday to reach here, was scheduled to take a strenuous workout on the river today. Arriving Monday night, the crew was the only invader to appear early today.

Coached by Arthur Haney, the St. Louis eight averages six feet tall and an average weight of 175 pounds. It won the Central States Rowing Association championship for the past two years, in 1929 at Wyandotte, Mich., and last year at Cleveland. This year it has faced but slight competition.

The crew will compete Friday afternoon against the Detroit Boat Club, Springfield, Mass., Rowing Association, and the Undine Barge Club of Philadelphia. In another heat of the race crews from Penn A. C., New York A. C., and the South Side Boat Club of Quincy, Ill., will meet.

The Quincy and Springfield contingents were due to arrive today for their first workouts over the regatta course.

ADJOURNED GAMES FINISHED IN CHESS

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, July 23 (AP)—Adjourned games were played off yesterday in the team tournament of the International Chess Federation, including four by the United States team against England and Italy. The summaries:

United States vs. England—Isaac I. Kashdan drew with Sultan Khan; F. J. Marshall drew with Yates; Herman Steiner defeated Winter; total, United States, 2½; England, 1½. In the match with Italy Kashdan drew with Marquis Rosselli; total, United States, 3½; Italy, ½.

Tenth Round—Czechoslovakia, 3; Switzerland, 1.

Twelfth Round—Latvia, 4; Denmark, 0; Czechoslovakia, 3½; Rumania, ½; Poland, 3½; Hungary, ½; Lithuania, 3; Italy, 1; Holland, 2½; Jugoslavia, 1½; Austria, 2½; Switzerland, 1½; France, 2½; Spain, 1½; Germany, 1½; Sweden, 1½ (one adjourned).

Thirteenth Round—Poland, 2½; Czechoslovakia, 1½; England, 3; Norway, 0 (one adjourned); Austria, 2½; Spain, ½ (one adjourned); Germany, 2; Jugoslavia, 1 (one adjourned).

Fourteenth Round—Austria, 4; Rumania, 0; Czechoslovakia, 4; Denmark, 0.

Leading scorers:

Poland and Czechoslovakia, each 36; United States, 35½; Latvia, 34; Germany, 32½; Jugoslavia, 32; Hungary and Sweden, each 31½; England, 28; Holland, 27½.

KOZELUH DEFEATS TILDEN

OCEAN CITY, N. J., July 23 (AP)—Karel B. Kozeluh defeated William T. Tilden 2d, 6—4, 9—7, in an exhibition match here yesterday. It marked the fourth time the Czechoslovakian has triumphed over the former amateur champion in the 18 times they have met.

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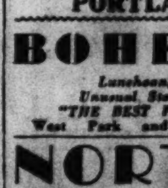

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THE HOME FORUM

A Twentieth Century Hermit

ONE might at first think it impossible to edge in one new word upon a theme so worn as this, considering, as Dr. Johnson puts it, that almost all the wise men of the past have left behind them "some memorials of lonely greatness." And yet, when we come to survey the vast literature of solitude, we are astonished to find how little original thinking it contains and how much docile repetition. The newcomer is somewhat encouraged, also, when he observes that few of those who have contributed to this huge cairn of writing have ever fully and keenly experienced the thing they write about.

How does it feel to be living alone—let us say in a cabin hidden in a lonely glen among the New England woods? Many must ask themselves this question, for since the beginning of human society there has always been a curiosity about those who withdraw from it; but few ever try to discover for themselves. It is at most one of the many things we should like to do if we could find the time, the place, and perhaps the courage. Some of us make timid approaches to it by camping out or going for lonely walks, but these are not the real thing. They are utterly different from dwelling alone in one's own settled place day after day, week in and month out, wakened by the sunrise and drowsed by the dewfall, watching the young green leaves of April come and the golden leaves of October go, with only one's own thoughts for companionship and the sound of the wind in the pine for an answering voice. This is rare. The ascetics of India and Egypt, the mountain-men of China, and perhaps a good many European hermits of the Middle Ages knew something about this strange experience, but their motives were so different from any that we can feel today as to make the experience differ in itself. And so it may be worth the time and the paper for an American hermit of the twentieth century—how odd and paradoxical that phrase appears—to set down whatever he can think of in extenuation of his conduct.

But this shall not be a panegyric upon solitude, like Peter Damien's or Petrarch's or Rousseau's. Methinks they protest too much, so that one sometimes doubts whether they really liked their lonely living after all. Solitude, like every other human condition, is mixed, and an honest account of it must be mingled pro and contra. There are even times when I can scarcely trust the essays of Cowley—which, as it happens, all deal with this theme—so enthusiastic they are in praise of retirement and so heavily rhetorical. As for Thoreau, with his slashing audacities, such as: "I have never yet found the companion who is so companionable as solitude," I think I know what he is up to: he is not really celebrating the eremite life at all, but making faces at society from the loopholes of retreat. That is not my purpose, or at all my mood, for if there is anything that I enjoy quite as much as I do living alone it is living among my friends and companions. These are both good things, and I try to alternate them. I think they answer and fulfill two alternating needs of human nature. But I am far from saying that solitude is good for anybody at all times or that it is good for all at any time. There are some, apparently, who cannot endure it.

Although it goes a little against the grain, let me set down first everything I can think of against this way of living. Obviously, it thrusts one in upon one's own resources—and then, of course, one's only salvation is to have some. When the solitary finds himself "at a loose end," there is no such thing as dropping in on Jones, for Jones is at least forty miles away, or of calling Jones up on the telephone, because one has carefully seen to it that the telephone shall be at least a mile off; or even of turning on the radio, for solitaries do not have such things—indeed, they may have turned hermit in order to get away from them. No; one must simply continue the old soliloquy: "Says I to myself, says I." ("Doctor Johnson, why do you talk so much to yourself?" says the impertinent young Boswell. "Because, Sir, I like at times to have an intelligent listener. And also because I like to hear what such an intelligent man has to say.") And then, too, it must be admitted, I think, that solitude teaches us nothing. I know that there is a great deal of testimony to the contrary. Beattie's *Minstrel* and Wordsworth's *Excursion*, to choose only familiar examples, assert that it is an inexhaustible fountain of wisdom, but I believe not a word of it. The hermitage may indeed serve as an admirable seed-plot for thoughts and ideas and even wisdom—I believe, in fact, that there can be few better—but the seeds themselves come from elsewhere, from society. Neither is there any discipline in lonely living. The hermit is likely first to lean and then to fall toward the side to which he is naturally inclined. He comes, as the French put it, "to abound in his own sense," which may not be common sense at all. Most of us are like trees that have grown in a dense forest, needing the shade and support of their fellows. In solitude we have to stand alone, like the single tree round which the forest has been felled. And this is what I mean in saying that some cannot endure it.

But now let someone else think up the other things, if there are any, to be said against retirement. (Sir John Evelyn's little tract on *Publick Employment Preferred to Solitude*, which was also written against the grain, will help them out.) Having shown myself fair and unprejudiced, I can now say what I really feel. Solitude, then, is to me like a deep cool cistern of quiet, from which a man can drink all day and all night long and yet find it always brimming full. For me, here in these patient dreamful woods, a few drops of quietness are always welling over the brim and trickling down in the day-long leisurely notes of the hermit thrush. The silences of the glen are always vocal, and there comes a time in the evening when the sough of the wind through the pine and the far-off rapture of the whitethroat seem addressed directly to me. The stillness is a reservoir of power, like sleep and the midnight sky. It is the kind of quiet that music springs suddenly up from—and then sinks back into so gladly and at once. While listening to it, I often fancy that I faintly hear all the music that ever has been or that can be, for it is music's source and goal. And then, to have always about one the sober companionship of these ancient rocks, great trees, and filmy ferns! Fifty tons each the two boulders must weigh that stand within twenty feet of my cabin door. At dawn when I awake, the sunshine filtering through the maple leaves makes a glory of the moss on their huge flanks; at evening the sun gilds the Virginia creeper that clusters and clambers over them; under the moon they turn to silver and ebony. They have been here, I suppose, one hundred thousand years, for they were brought by the glacier, and they seem inclined to stay as much longer. Somehow I find their stability and confidence reassuring. Time, though, is not a tyrant here, and for days together I forget him. My days are dealt out to me in solid ingots of gold, as long as from sunrise to sundown. If I work, the hours leap by as fast as one could switch the hands round a watch, and if I rest they linger. If I read, how quick and fresh and surprising the words are, now that the author's voice need not be disentangled from the city's roar! Not all books go well here, but only the still and sober. Lately I have been re-reading Virgil with a calm delight, and I think no one can guess his mightiness who reads him in a city, in a library, for a school exercise. That is as hopeless as reading him in translation. He has to be read, as he wrote, in solitude, and by those whom *placeant ante omnia silvæ*; but, then, what magnificence he piles about one, like banks of summer cloud heaped gorgeously along the horizon!

The mention of reading recalls a question, whether one whose cabin shelf contains even "twenty bokes clad in blak or reed" can be said to live alone. Glancing upward, I see that I have with me Homer and Virgil, Seneca and Horace, Petrarch and Boccaccio and Leopardi, Ronsard and Théophile, Milton, Thompson, Cowper, de Vigny, de Laprade, Lamartine, Wordsworth and Byron and Meredith, Moody and Abercrombie and Frost. So much for poets; and in prose I have most of Rousseau, Zimmermann's enormous *Einsamkeit*, Petrarch's letters, Emerson and Thoreau. Is this solitude, or is it a society? At the side of the room stands a tiny piano, and on it are all of Beethoven's and Mozart's sonatas, nearly everything that Brahms wrote for this instrument, and huge quantities of Bach. Is this what is meant by living alone? The hermit thrushes do not seem to think so, for when I begin to play they come out of the depths of the wood and sing on the nearest boughs.

But it does not much matter what this way of living is called, and I see no reason why one should not take with him into the woods the things he most cares for, if they be few and simple. The main thing is that I find this simplification and return to the first things does really answer to a profound need in me—and, I believe, in many others.

O. S.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Grandmamma's Carriage

It was one of those afternoons when summer had written HUSH in big letters over the old house, over the garden, and right across the wide view to the blue haze that hid the Surrey hills. There was just enough breeze to bring delicious messages from the honeysuckle to Mother, as she wrote letters to her boys abroad; just enough to fluff the curly tips of Laddie's silky black ears and to ruffle the lovely plume that was his tail. If it were not so utterly pleasant just there in the shade—and rather amusing, too, to watch the sparrows finding invisible crumbs on his empty dinner-bowl—Laddie would certainly get up and see what the Child was doing, for he was not the spaniel to stay long away from his mistress.

In one corner of the Happy Hunting Ground, that sheltered lawn that had surely never been called by any other name, the Schoolboy and the Child were busy building a woodsman's hut; at least, the Schoolboy was building and the Child was watching eager-eyed for the chance to pass some nails or to hold the hammer for her hero-brother.

No one suspected that, not a mile away, Grandmamma's carriage was bowling smoothly along, to the measured clop-clop of the Wyeford Park horses. On they came between the speedwell-covered banks of the Surrey lanes, past Frog Corner, past the road that led to the cowslip field; and then suddenly the Child heard them. "Hark! I do believe it's Grandmamma's carriage!"

"It is," said the Schoolboy gloomily; "that means washing and a clean shirt," but the Child was already halfway to the house to bring the news to Mother.

"Run up quickly then, darling, and change into your pink frock, and mind your nails are clean"; and Mother "plumped up" the cushions, straightened a picture and blew a speck of dust off the well-polished piano.

By the time the carriage had drawn up at the porch, the Schoolboy and the Child were standing neat and clean with Mother in the drawing-room; and Hill, the parlormaid, was giving a last pat to her broadest and starchiest apron-strings, as she waited to answer the footman's ring.

"Yes, Mrs. Fraser is at home. Would Mrs. Cardew come in?"

Yes, *would* she? That was the question which kept the Child on tip-toe with excitement. Sometimes (oh, surely not today) Grandmamma would decide to stay in her carriage and Mother would get in and sit by her, and the Schoolboy and the Child would have to say: "How'd you do" to that awe-striking personage through the carriage window. The Schoolboy had such a melting smile that Grandmamma's voice unconsciously softened as she spoke to him; but to the Child she was always rather stern, because of a firm conviction that "Alice would spoil that youngest one."

"Would she come in?" Yes, today Grandmamma would come right indoors for a real visit, for presently she said: "Tell Marsden I shall want the carriage again in twenty minutes." That was a good chance to escape, so back went the Schoolboy to the Happy Hunting Ground. But the Child ran out to the carriage and Marsden, the coachman, smiled till his cockaded top hat nearly overbalanced, and James the footman lifted her right up into his seat by Marsden and then—oh, longed-for moment! Marsden put the thick double reins into her small hands and gee up! away they went. And it was no pretense of letting her drive, either; Marsden was a zealous teacher, proud of his little pupil and today he had planned something fresh. He made the Child drive round and round a three-cornered patch of grass outside the gate, till she could manage the sharp corners to satisfy even him. It was hard work, indeed, but she stuck to it and at the end her reward came, for she heard Marsden say to James: "There's many a man can't handle horses as well as the little Missie does; she's got hands made for driving, that she has."

But now the carriage must be all ready for Grandmamma, and James stood waiting at attention while Grandmamma explained to Mother: "I mustn't keep the horses standing, dear; we have got the young horse and he is inclined to be fresh." And Mother didn't smile, of course, though she knew and Marsden knew and James knew that no Wyeford Park horse could so far forget his dignity as to be frisky.

And so the carriage door was shut; James sprang to his seat and—(did the erect and stately Marsden give the child a friendly wink, or was it the shadow of his whip as he gently flicked the horses?) the slow clop-clop of the hoofs floated away over the lilac bushes to meet the tapping of the Schoolboy's hammer; Laddie stretched himself out with a contented sigh, this time within sight of the Child. Quietness had come again.

To a Lady Singing

How like a swan, cleaving the azure sky,
The voice upsoars of thy triumphant song,
That, whirled awhile resistlessly along
By the great sweep of threatening harmony,
Seemed, overmatched, to struggle helplessly
With that impetuous music; yet ere long
Escaping from the current fierce and strong,
Pierces the clear crystalline vault on high!
And I too am upborne with thee together
In circles ever narrowing, round and round,
Over the clouds and sunshine—who erewhile,
Like a blest bird of charmed summer weather
In the blue shadow of some foamless isle,
Was floating on the billows of sweet sound.

—From "Poems by RICHARD CHENEVIX TRENCH."

"Partners": From a Linoleum Block by Dwight C. Sturges

Kilmeny

And O, her beauty was fair to see,
But still and steadfast was her e'e!
Such beauty bard may never declare,
For there was no pride nor passion there;
And the soft desire of maiden's e'en
In that mild face could never be seen.
Her seymar was the lily flower,
And her cheek the moss-rose in the shower;
And her voice like the distant melodye,
That floats along the twilight sea.
But she loved to raike the lanely glen,
And keeped afar frae the haunts of men;
Her holy hymns unheard to sing,
To suck the flowers, and drink the spring.
But wherever her peaceful form appear'd,
The wild beasts of the hill were cheer'd;
The wolf play'd blythly round the field,
The lordly byson low'd and kneel'd;
The dun deer woo'd with manner bland,
And cower'd aneath her lily hand.
And when at even the woodlands rung,
When hymns of other worlds she sung
In ecstasy of sweet devotion,
O, then the glen was all in motion!

—JAMES HOGG, in Poems.

The King's Kraal

The sun is sinking behind the Zoutpansbergen in the Northern Transvaal. On the other side of the valley, long shafts of golden sunlight touch the woods. This is Vendaland—the land of stones and trees and rivers, where honeysuckle grows wild. Through bush and high grass a road of sorts leads to the Kafir King's kraal, where Takalani, supreme chief of the Vendas, dwells. At the entrance to the kraal inclosure is a mighty wild fig tree that, like a huge umbrella, shades the open square. The entrance through the solid stone wall that surrounds the kraal is so narrow that only one person at a time can pass through.

Inside the wall are numerous rondavels, as the round living huts are called, and all alike so that to a stranger the kraal seems to be a vast maze, well suited for a game of hide-and-seek. A big camp fire is burning brightly in the square and wooden seats are placed near it, for visitors are expected. The King with his court round about him, all dressed in native style, form a picturesque group. Brass bangles in large numbers and variety adorn wrists and ankles. Children, too, are playing near the fire's edge. Now some "Christian" girls from the near-by mission station arrive, all wearing European dress.

Noticeable are the various drums and musical instruments. After an interval of waiting, a small band of Salvation Army soldiers appear on the scene. They are the expected visitors who have been granted permission to hold an evening service at the King's kraal. Plain words of the simplest nature have to be spoken through an interpreter, who happens to be a former chief's son, one who renounced his chieftainship for the Salvation Army.

When songs are sung, the native band is allowed to "accompany," with queer results. There is the characteristic native syncopated beating of drums and clapping of hands, supplemented by a rhythmic murmuring of bass voices trying to follow the tune. The little boys nearest the fire prod and poke at the burning logs with their sticks, while others roast mealies in the glowing blaze and half timidly eat them.

Under the stars, in the quiet of night, the simple service continues.

EVERY time he plays he reminds me of Ireland. Strange, in a way, for he bears the unmistakable imprint of sunny Italy. His felt hat, his tousled hair, his earrings, his disheveled coat convey a touch of the Mediterranean clime. A Bohemian, he has no settled mode of existence. He wanders whither the mood takes him. If you like music, listen. When he plays a Londonderry air, the rain of the Irish hills is in his strings, the wind in his bow. "Danny Boy, I hear the hills a-calling you." But he needs no words to produce the atmosphere. That is the paradox about him, the music of the Celt unadulterated by Latin fingers.

Nor does he pretend to be what he is not. Watch his bow. He knows not its technical values—the upper third for pearly staccato, the lower for the strong sharp tones. He reads no music. Rhythm is instinct with him. His fiddle sings, and the songs live. His heart is in the song. The technical equipment for producing music is of little consequence to him, for the essence of music reposes in his breast.

What a study, this man of the wind and the rain and the sun, eking out a bare living wherever he can. Art personified! A contrast to the refinements of the concert hall, which come in exaggerated volumes out of cabinets in front of furniture stores or little shelf boxes in shoe-shine stands, he, like many a nineteenth-century institution, is passing. Once he marched in company with a harp, the harp whose notes tinkled on the passing breeze. Where is the harp now? Where the exquisite rendering of "Cavalleria Rusticana," an untutored rendering, but beautiful? Never played correctly, it was yet played with all the beauty and power of a musician. In this, the rude minstrels taught the world a lesson—that music strikes deeper than the printed page. The strings of the harp have been silenced. Those of the fiddle are disappearing from the noisy streets and the Bohemian of the fiddle, like his friend of the hurdy-gurdy, is bidding his friends a fond farewell.

An Amsterdam Side-Street

If you wish to see one of the old streets of Amsterdam, such as the burgomasters traversed before making that tempestuous voyage to settle New Amsterdam, or which were the home and inspiration of Van Dyke or De Hooge, you will have to put your guide book on one side and strike out boldly for yourself. You may accomplish this (as I did, for instance) by becoming lost in the maze of winding streets, and then finding your way back to your hotel. And now that I am safely out of it, my pleasantest recollections are of one morning spent in a little side-street which ran between two canals and led down to the water front. The way was narrow, sometimes leading across little bridges over the canals, where sturdy boatmen were pushing their heavily laden boats through the waterways—with their shoulder firmly set against the knob at the end of their long pole, how they can push!

Upon the buildings the flavor of two centuries hung heavily. Little bequirled gables, gayly colored tablets and quaint scrolls set in brickwork of by-gone days, formed the façade of the little houses, and the square-paned sashes of the neat windows always seemed as if they had just been painted. Beams, sometimes fancifully carved, jutted from the gables overhead. . . .

Little, sweet-smelling bake-shops were passed, tiled from floor to ceiling; trays and scales of copper and brass, shining like gold, lent to the cheerfulness of the interior and formed a setting for the red-cheeked girl in freshly starched cap, who sold and served. Stopping in one particularly attractive "Crémerie," I ordered a cup of "chocolade" and a sandwich of "brod en Kaase"; and as I sat and supped, I saw more rosy-cheeked maids in sabots (the one in the "crémerie" wore big velvet slippers) scrubbing with mop and broom everything they could lay their hands on. The brass-bedecked green door was being polished, and the brick pavement which had turned gray and green in spots from two centuries of dampness, was receiving another coat of water. The clatter of sabots sounded the passing of pedestrians. A weather-beaten boatman went by, followed by a market-woman in her bulging skirts, then a girl, sweet and demure, who looked as if she was a part of the Middle Ages, when people went about dressed like checker-boards. Her costume was black on the right side and the left was scarlet, with the exception of the sleeve, which was black.—EDWARD PENFIELD, in "Holland Sketches."

Midsummer Hour

The year has focused on this hour—
It is a miracle come true,
Summer with her sun-bright flower
Under sky of blue.

The breeze is swaying meadow grass,
The air is clover-sweet,
While fleecy clouds in silence pass
Above the noonday heat.

The cows are lying down to rest
Upon the wooded hill,
The farmyard lately noise-obsessed
Has now gone strangely still.

How man by memory is blessed:—
Three thousand miles away
(My quivering nostrils are caressed),
Vermont is mowing hay!

ARTHUR TRUMAN MERRILL.

Guidance

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

REFERRING to the tenderness and bountiful kindness of God, Christ Jesus said, "Behold the fowls of the air: for they sow not, neither do they reap, nor gather into barns; yet your heavenly Father feedeth them." The birds seem to know instinctively where to search for food, and when to begin their flights to warmer or cooler climates. They apparently have little difficulty in finding materials for building their nests, which fill their need of a home. Is it not reasonable to believe that there is an overruling Providence which guides the birds?

If the Father, or divine Mind, imparts to these the intelligence to know how to find the supply for their needs, how much more may we confidently expect that we, too, may be the recipients of right ideas which lead to the supplying of our needs! The Master said, "Your heavenly Father knoweth that ye have need of all these things." The Father's tenderness and bountiful kindness ever enfolds all of His children. However, before this can be realized, or knowingly experienced, there are requirements to be complied with, such as the turning from dependence upon materiality to reliance upon Spirit and obedience to divine law.

"God gives you His spiritual ideas, and in turn, they give you daily supplies," Mary Baker Eddy has written on page 307 of "Miscellaneous Writings." Since divine intelligence, or infinite Love, is inexhaustible, there can be no dearth of right ideas. And God is ever imparting His ideas to His creation. The fountain of Love is ever flowing, pure and free. There must be, however, receptivity and utilization on the part of mankind. Through trustingly lifting thought to God alone for guidance, one becomes receptive to spiritual ideas, and these, when entertained, are made manifest in "daily supplies."

Because of unexpected changes, a student of Christian Science found it necessary to seek employment at a time when many seemed to be experiencing difficulty in finding positions. First, through prayer and study of the Bible and the writings of Mrs. Eddy, she enlarged her understanding of God's goodness and loving-kindness, and of the real man as reflecting divine intelligence. So she enlarged her capacity to receive. Mrs. Eddy has written in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 258), "The human capacities are enlarged and perfected in proportion as humanity gains the true conception of man and God." The student realized that since spiritual man is the image and likeness of God, divine Mind, he possesses the wisdom and ability to know every step he should take. The student's understanding of God and man being enlarged, she then persistently asserted her absolute dependence upon God for guidance in the way in which she should go, even to the very next step across the floor.

Listening for the divine voice to direct her, she felt impelled to telephone a certain business firm and ask for an appointment. Although she did not know it at the time, this firm needed such service as she was capable of rendering. The appointment was granted, and it resulted in very satisfactory employment for the student. She had been led to take the human footsteps which resulted in the supplying of her need. God, divine intelligence, not only imparts right ideas which result in the supplying of human needs, but illumines and points out the way in which it is best for His children to go.

The student was receptive and obedient to the divine guidance. Utilized, this guidance resulted in, or took the form of, needed employment. Not only was she blessed, but her employer was as well, thus proving the transaction to have been the work of infinite Love, which blesses all.

As on the part of the birds there must be obedience to the guiding impulse, else it would avail them nothing, so must mankind be obedient to the guiding voice of Truth. Before one can become obedient one must, however, learn to recognize the voice of Truth speaking through consciousness. Hence the importance of learning more about God, and of gaining the true concept of Him as divine Mind, from which spring all right ideas. This true concept may be gained through a study of the Scriptures in the light thrown upon them by Christian Science.

When to the highest of his understanding one patterns his life in accordance with divine statutes, faithfully listens for the divine voice, and is obedient to the guidance of spiritual truth, he is led "beside the still waters" and into "green pastures."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

РУКОВОДИТЕЛЬСТВО

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

УКАЗЫВАЯ на нежную заботливость и щедрую благость Божию, Иисус Христос сказал: "Взгляните на птиц небесных: они не сеют, ни жнут, ни собирают в житницы; и Отец ваш небесный питает их." Повидимому птицы инстинктивно знают, где искать пищу и в какое время начинать перелет в более теплые, или холодные края. По всей вероятности они не встречают особых затруднений в поискании материала для витья своих гнезд, удовлетворяющих их потребность в жилище. Не разумно ли верить, поэтому, в то, что существует некое управляющее всем Провидение, которое руководит птицами?

Если Отец, или божественный Разум, наделяет птиц уменьем находить все для них необходимое, то с насколько же большей уверенностью можем мы ожидать, что и мы можем быть одарены способностью воспринимать правильные идеи, которые приводят нас к удовлетворению наших нужд! Учитель говорил: "Отец ваш Небесный знает, что вы имеете нужду во всем этом." Нежная заботливость и щедрая благость Небесного Отца всегда окружает всех Его детей. Однако прежде, чем мы будем в состоянии вполне ясно представить себе это, или сознательно испытать это на своем личном опыте, мы должны подчиниться следующим требованиям: отказаться от зависимости от материальных условий, и принять за правило уповать на Бога (Духа), и подчиняться божественному закону.

"Бог дает вам Свои духовные идеи," писала Mrs. Eddy на стр. 307, Miscellaneous Writings, "а они в свою очередь снабжают вас всем повседневно необходимым." Так как божественный разум, или безграничная Любовь неисчерпаемы, то не может быть и недостатка в правильных идеях. И Бог всегда наделяет свое творение своими идеями. Источник Любви всегда полон, чист и доступен всем. С своей стороны человечество должно, однако, проявить восприимчивость и уменье использовать этот источник. Посредством доверчивого обращения мысли к одному только Богу за руководительством, мы становимся восприимчивыми к духовным идеям, а они, будучи допущены (приняты) в наше сознание, проявляются в "снабжении нас всем повседневно необходимым."

Вследствие неожиданных перемен одна из изучающих Христианскую Науку была вынуждена искать себе место тогда, когда многие другие, повидимому, испытывали большие затруднения в приискании для себя какой-либо должности. Прежде всего посредством молитвы и изучения Библии и сочинений Mrs. Eddy, она расширила свое понимание о благости и милосердии Божиих и об истинном человеке, как отражении божественного разума. Этим она расширила свою способность к восприятию. В книге, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (стр. 258) Mrs. Eddy писала: "Человеческие способности расширяются и совершенствуются по мере того, как человечество достигает истинного представления о человеке и Боге." Изучающая Христианскую Науку поняла, что если духовный человек является образом и подобием Бога, божественного Разума, то он обладает мудростью и способностью знать каждый шаг, который ему надлежит предпринять. После того, как понимание Бога и человека изучающею Христианскую Науку было расширено, она стала настойчиво утверждать свою абсолютную зависимость от Бога, как руководителя, по пути, по которому она должна была итти вплоть до самого, казалось-бы, незначительного шага.

Прислушиваясь к божественному гласу для получения указаний она почувствовала побуждение позвонить по телефону в одну фирму и попросить назначить ей время для переговоров. Фирма эта нуждалась именно в такого рода работе, какую она имела в виду предложить, хотя в тот момент она не знала еще этого. Время для переговоров было назначено и они закончились тем, что она получила место, вполне удовлетворяющее ее желаниям. Она получила от Бога указание предпринять необходимые шаги, результатом которых было удовлетворение ее нужды. Бог, божественный Разум, не только наделяет нас правильными идеями, которые выражаются в удовлетворении человеческих нужд, но освещает и указывает путь, который является назначим для Его детей.

Изучающая Христианскую Науку была восприимчива и послушна божественному руководительству. При правильном применении это руководительство выразилось, или приняло форму доставления занятия, в котором она нуждалась. Не только она одна была облагодетельствована, но и ее работодатель, что является лучшим доказательством того, что договор был делом бесконечной Любви, благословляющей всех.

Как для птиц необходимое повиновение направляющему их инстинкту, иначе он был бы для них бесполезен, так и для человечества необходимо быть послушным руководящему гласу Истины. Однако прежде чем сделаться послушными гласу Истины, мы должны научиться узнавать этот голос, когда он говорит чрез наше сознание. Отсюда важность знать больше о Боге, и приобрести более истинное о Нем представление, как о божественном Разуме, от которого исходят все правильные идеи. Это истинное представление может быть приобретено чрез изучение священного Писания в том свете, который проливает на него Христианская Наука.

Когда мы со всеми доступными нам пониманием сообразуем свою жизнь с божественным законом, когда мы с предпочтением внимаем божественному гласу, и послушны руководительству духовной истины, тогда мы на пути к "водам тихим" и к "зеленым пажитям."

Справки относительно литературы Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получены путем письменного обращения к Назначенному Обществу Христианской Науки. (The Christian Science Publishing Society.)

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STOCKS PLOD AIMLESSLY IN TRADING RUT

Early Losses Partially Regained—Merchandising Issues Rise

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP)—Whatever cheer Wall Street might have extracted from the result of the seven-power London Conference was counterbalanced by the prompt increase in the Bank of England's discount rate today.

The financial markets, therefore, were left at a standstill. The stock market again all but faded out. Rather pronounced heaviness was shown for a time, in sympathy with lower closings in London and Paris, but losses were partially recovered by early afternoon.

A few specialties recorded small gains. Trading was so dull, however, that price movements were of little significance. Bonds were marked by further weakness of the German issues. In foreign exchanges, sterling was lifted only moderately by the higher bank rate.

Merchandising Issues Lead

Merchandising issues came forward in the share market, with gains of about a point appearing in Sears, Roebuck; Montgomery Ward, Safeway Stores and First National Stores. Bordon and American Safety Razor were also firm. Leading issues such as U. S. Steel, American Telephone and American Can sold off more than a point, then partially recovered. Rails stiffened a little. New York Central recovered an early loss of 1½ points.

Wall Street was not unprepared for the increase in the Bank of England rate, but this development was nonetheless somewhat depressing. It represented the first important reversal of the downward tendency in money rates which had been in progress since the stock market crash of late 1929, a tendency which had been expected to play an important part in facilitating a return of prosperity.

Statements issued at the close of the conference, hinting that a basis might soon be found for further aid to Germany, were mildly reassuring to Wall Street, although opinion generally leaned to the view that the conference had left the situation fundamentally unchanged, with measures toward permanent rectification yet to be taken.

Credit conditions remained stationary, and bankers said the Bank of England rate increase should not be interpreted as foreshadowing any change in the Federal Reserve Bank rate, now at 1½ per cent.

Trading was very dull and sales approximated only 700,000 shares.

Bond Trading Dull

Dull trading and an irregular decline were the outstanding features of the bond market today.

Many of the largest losses appeared among foreign obligations, although both public utility and railroad issues were more active as a rule. German 5½s and 7s were exceptions to this latter statement. Trading continued heavy in them. At one time the latter were a little more than 1 point above the 1931 low level and both of them slumped sharply.

Losses of 1 point or more were scored by such issues as Brazilian 6½s of 1926-27, Colombian 6s of October, 1961, Chilean 6s of 1960, and Uruguayan 6s on moderate sales.

A number of the leading rail and utility loans enjoyed larger volumes than this latter group.

The irregularity of the decline may be realized from the higher prices in such issues as Northern Pacific 4s of 1997, New York Central 5s of 2013, Missouri Pacific series F 5s, Canadian Pacific debenture 4s, Cincinnati Gas & Electric series A 4s, and North American 5s of 1961.

Trading in industrial issues was limited to a few sales in a few issues.

Loans of the United States Government were unusually dull without a definite trend.

The same description applied to stock-privilege obligations whose fluctuations were narrow in keeping with the vacillation of the stock market.

BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT

PARIS, July 23—The principal items in this week's statement of the Bank of France (in francs, 000 omitted) compare:

	July 17	July 10
Gold	56,646,000	56,227,000
Sight balances abroad	8,659,000	8,029,000
Neg bills bght abroad	16,970,000	17,582,000
Commerc'l bills, France	4,431,000	4,165,000
Adv against securities	2,839,000	2,822,000
Nego bonds of s. f.	5,082,000	5,082,000
Circulation	77,953,000	78,186,000
Total cred cur acc'ts	22,622,000	21,533,000
Treasury	1,665,000	1,527,000
Sinking fund	8,022,000	8,028,000
Private	12,524,000	11,587,000
Total sight liabilities	100,576,000	99,719,000
Ratio	56.32%	56.39%
Bank rate	2%	2%

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT

LONDON, July 23—The weekly statement of the Bank of England compares:

	July 23, '31	July 16, '31
Circulation	£356,098,000	£358,913,000
Public deposits	16,373,000	15,676,000
Private deposits	92,943,000	100,133,000
Bankers' accounts	60,179,000	66,429,000
Other accounts	32,764,000	33,704,000
Govt's securities	34,374,000	30,020,000
Other securities	39,074,000	37,570,000
Disc and adv	7,098,000	7,406,000
Securities	31,976,000	30,164,000
Reserve	53,946,000	66,286,000
Prop res to liab	49.3%	57.2%
Bullion	150,044,000	165,199,000
Bank rate	3½%	2½%

MARION STEAM SHOVEL

Marion Steam Shovel reports for the six months ended June 30 net loss of $148,647 after interest and depreciation, compared with net loss of $108,731 in the first half of 1930. Balance sheet as of June 30, 1931, shows current assets, including $528,538 in cash of $6,339,549 and current liabilities of $485,268, a ratio of more than 12 to 1. The company has no bank loans. During the half-year $62,000 bonds were retired and the company purchased $495,500 of the $3,151,500 first mortgage 6 per cent bonds outstanding.

IMPERIAL INT. COMMUNICATIONS

LONDON, July 23—Imperial International Communications, Ltd., for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, reports profits of £326,248 after expenses, taxes, cable maintenance, pensions, etc. The previous report was for the 21 months ended Dec. 31, 1929, and showed a profit of £2,023,155.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

New York Telephone Company directors authorized redemption Oct. 1 of $49,859,000 refunding mortgage 6 per cent gold bonds due Oct. 1, 1941, at $105. The company does not contemplate any additional permanent financing at this time.

U. S. CAPITAL CORP.

United States Capital Corporation has acquired control of Lubriplate Corporation of New York. Lubriplate is a lubricant which prevents corrosion and wear by a chemical electroplating action forming a perfect bearing surface and increasing resistance to wear.

ADVERTISING COMPANY OMISSION

The General Outdoor Advertising Company, Inc., omitted the quarterly dividend of $1 on the Class A, due at this time.

THURSDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1931 High	Range Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 23	Last July 22
14¼	3⅞	..	Abitibi Pow & P	200	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜
23½	11⅛	1	Adams Express	900	15⅛	15	15	15⅜
23½	17⅞	1.40	Addressograph	400	18⅝	18¼	18¼	..
11⅝	4	..	Advance Rumely	300	6	6	6	6
109⅞	70¾	3	Air Reduction	1400	77	76⅝	77	76⅞
10⅞	3⅛	..	Airway Elec App	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
20⅛	7	.40	Alaska-Juneau	1300	15⅝	14⅞	15⅛	14⅞
12⅝	4⅛	..	Alleghany Corp	800	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
59⅞	20⅛	5½	Allegh pf ww xxx	300	21½	21	21½	..
182⅛	102⅞	6§	Allied Chem	3400	118¼	116⅝	117	118¼
42⅞	18⅝	2	Allis Chalmers	100	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	26
18⅝	8	1	Alpha Port Cem	300	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	..
29⅞	11⅛	..	Am Ag Ch Del	300	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	..
62⅞	4⅞	3¶	Am Bank Note	100	40	40	40	40
17⅞	7	..	Am Beet Sug pf	50	10½	10	10	12
129⅞	92¼	5¶	Am Can	25000	102⅛	100⅞	101⅞	101⅞
86	58⅛	7	Am Car & F pf	50	62½	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝
48⅝	38⅝	3¶	Am Chicle	200	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛
21¼	10	.80	Am Colortype	200	12	12	12	..
33⅛	18½	..	Am European	200	21	21	21	21
51⅞	21¼	..	Am & For Pow	21000	29¼	28⅝	28⅞	28⅞
79½	46½	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	53	53	53	..
8	1⅜	..	Am Hide & L	200	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
31⅝	18¼	3	Am Ice	200	22⅝	22	22	22⅝
26	9¼	..	Am International	400	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
30¾	13⅛	1	Am Locomotive	100	18	18	18	18
23¾	8⅛	..	Am Metal	200	11⅜	10⅞	10⅞	11⅞
102	88	6	Am P&L 6% pf	200	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	91
85	73¾	5	Am P&L pf sta	300	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	..
37⅝	15⅛	..	Am Rolling Mill	400	21½	21⅛	21⅛	21⅝
66	45	5	Am Safety Razor	200	50⅞	48	50	48
58½	24⅝	2	Am Smelt & Ref	900	34⅞	33	33⅞	34¼
102¾	83½	6	Am Smelt&R 2pf	200	92	92	92	..
31¼	11⅞	1	Am Steel Fdries	100	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
113	100½	7	Am Steel F pf	10	104	104	104	..
48¼	37	2½¶	Am Stores	200	41⅞	41⅛	41⅛	41⅞
60	42	5	Am Sugar Ref	300	57	56⅞	56⅞	57⅛
108½	96	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	106	106	106	105⅞
201¾	156½	9	Am Tel & Tel	5000	177¼	175¼	175⅞	176⅞
80¾	40⅜	3	Am Wat W&E	100	49	49	49	49⅞
79	38	3	Am WW&E ct	100	48	48	48	47
11⅞	5¼	..	Am Woolen	200	7	7	7	7⅛
39½	20⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	400	31⅞	30⅞	31⅞	31
8¾	3⅝	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	200	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	..
40¾	26	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	400	41½	41⅛	41⅛	..
43¼	18¾	1½	Anaconda Cop	9600	26⅛	24⅞	25¾	25⅞
26¼	20	1	Anaconda Wire	100	20½	20⅛	20⅛	..
18	8	8	Archer Daniels	2300	10½	9⅞	10	..
4½	1⅛	..	Armour Ill A	200	2⅛	2	2	3
2⅞	1	..	Armour Ill B	100	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
47	10⅛	..	Armour Ill pf	200	14½	14⅛	14⅛	14⅞
9	3⅝	..	Arnold Constable	200	7	7	7	..
29⅝	16¼	2½	Assc Dry Goods	500	19	18⅝	19	19
203⅛	132¾	10	Atchison T&SF	400	162	160½	162	164
108¼	100½	5	Atchison pf	200	106½	106⅛	106½	..
23⅝	11⅛	1	Atl Refining	800	16	15⅝	15⅝	16
295½	101½	4§	Auburn Auto	2400	167½	163½	166	167
2½	1	..	Auto Sales	1200	2	1½	2	1⅛
6⅛	3	..	Aviation Corp Del	200	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
			—B—					
104½	70	7	Baldwin Loco pf	40	75½	75¼	75½	75⅞
87⅞	43½	5	Balt & Ohio	1700	57⅞	56	57⅞	56⅞
80½	65½	4	Balt & Ohio pf	100	71½	71½	71½	..
107	101¼	6½	Bamberger pf	50	103½	103½	103½	..
14½	5¾	1	Barnsdall A	200	8¾	8⅛	8⅜	8½
4	1¾	..	Belding Hem	200	3	2¾	3	..
25½	14⅞	1	Bendix Aviation	2400	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	20¼
46¼	31¼	2	Best & Co	300	38	38	38	38⅝
75⅞	38½	4	Bethlehem Steel	5600	45¼	43⅞	44⅞	44⅞
127⅞	96⅞	7	Beth Steel pf	200	108¼	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
40½	20⅞	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	400	34⅛	33½	34	34
66¼	60	4	Bon Ami A	300	61	61	61	61
3	1	..	Booth Fisheries	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
76½	47	3¶	Borden	500	59⅞	58⅛	59⅞	58⅞
30¾	14½	1	Borg Warner	1400	19⅞	19	19⅞	19
2⅞	1¼	..	Botany Mills A pf	50	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
22¾	8¼	1½	Briggs Mfg	1900	14	13⅛	13⅞	13¼
69⅞	53⅞	4	Brooklyn Man T	500	60¼	59⅞	60	59⅞
94¼	85⅞	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	..
13⅞	7½	..	Brooklyn Queens	600	10¼	10¼	10¼	..
64⅞	51¾	5	Brooklyn Q pf	200	63	63	63	..
129⅞	99	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	109½	109	109	109⅞
43¼	32¾	3	Brown Shoe	1200	44⅞	43	44⅞	43¾
9½	3	..	Bruns Terminal	400	6½	6⅛	6⅞	6⅞
20⅞	11¾	1	Bucyrus Erie	100	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	..
13	7⅛	1	Budd Wheel	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9¼
23	8½	..	Bullard	200	10½	10½	10	10⅞
32¼	19⅛	1	Burroughs Add	400	23⅝	23	23⅝	23
104	70	7	Bush Term deb	40	90	90	90	90
2¾	1⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	1100	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
20⅞	9	..	Butterick	1400	14¼	11¼	13⅛	..
69¾	23⅞	..	Byers	1800	31½	31	31⅛	31¼
			—C—					
53	20½	2	Calif Packing	200	23⅞	23⅛	22⅞	23½
16⅞	10¼	1	Campbell Wy&C	100	11½	11½	11½	11¼
43⅞	23½	..	Calumet & Ariz	1700	40⅞	40½	40½	41
45	29⅞	3	Canada Dry	100	39	39	39	39
45⅝	24⅛	1¼	Canadian Pacific	4800	26	25¼	25¾	26
102	93¾	5	Caro C&O st	10	99	99	99	99
131½	59½	6	Case Thresh	22900	72⅞	69⅞	71¾	71¼
116	95	7	Case Thresh pf	10	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	98¼
52½	21⅛	3	Caterpillar Trac	200	23¼	23¼	23¼	23½
16	8⅞	..	Celanese Corp	100	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	13
24⅞	17⅞	1½	Central Aguirre	400	23¼	22⅞	23¼	22¾
30⅛	14	1	Cerro de Pasco	100	17	17	17	17
7¼	2¼	..	Certain-Teed	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
25⅛	11	..	Certain-teed pf	100	23½	23½	23½	23
23¼	7⅞	..	Checker Cab Mfg	400	10	9⅛	10	..
54⅞	27½	3	Chesapeake Corp	200	38⅛	37⅞	38¼	37⅞
46½	27	2½	Ches & Ohio	2000	35¾	34¼	35¾	35¼
2⅞	¾	..	Chi & Alton	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
1⅞	½	..	Chi & Alton pf	300	½	½	½	⅝
7⅞	4	..	Chi & Gt West	300	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6½
27½	15¾	..	Chi & Gt W pf	1600	26½	25¼	26½	25
8⅞	3⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5½
65½	22½	4	Chi Rock Isl & P	600	40⅛	40	40⅛	41
12¾	10	..	Chickasha Cot O	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	..
25¾	12½	1	Chrysler	21600	23	22	22½	22½
37⅞	30	3.60§	City Ice & Fuel	300	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
90	77⅛	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
4⅞	2	..	City Stores	200	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2¾
25	12⅞	..	City Stores A	10	13	13	13	..
34⅛	24	3	Cluett Peabody	300	31	30⅛	31	..
170	133	7.50	Coca Cola	300	144⅛	144⅛	144⅛	144¾
53½	50½	3	Coca Cola A	100	52	52	52	..
17½	9	..	Collins & Aikman	900	13¾	13	13¼	13⅞
45⅝	20⅝	2§	Columbia Gas	33	30½	30	30¼	30⅞
11⅛	6	.56	ColGraph ct	200	8¾	8⅛	8⅛	..
16⅝	6	.56	Columbia Graph	200	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
23¼	13	2	Comm Credit	700	16½	16⅜	16⅜	..
25	20	.1¾	Comm Cred pf	10	25	25	25	23¾
34¼	30	2	Conde Nast Pub	100	30	30	30	..
21½	10¾	1	Comm Solvents	3400	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	16⅝
12	6⅞	.40	Comwlth & So	300	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	8⅝
100⅞	90	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	200	96⅛	96	96⅛	96
34	20	2	Comm Inv Tr	800	23	22⅞	22⅞	23½
13⅞	6⅞	1	Congoleum Nairn	700	12½	12⅜	12⅜	12⅝
109⅞	22⅛	4	Consol Gas	4800	93¼	92⅛	93	93¼
42½	25	6	Consol Rys Cu pf	500	36½	34⅛	36½	34½
3⅞	1¼	..	Cont Baking B	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
62¾	40⅞	2½	Cont Can	1100	50⅞	49¼	50⅞	49⅞
51⅞	34	2.40	Cont Insurance	200	40⅝	40	40	40
4½	2¼	..	Cont Motors	200	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	2½
12	5⅛	..	Cont Oil	2900	9⅞	9	9⅞	9
12	3½	..	Cont Shares	1300	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
86⅞	55⅞	3¶	Corn Products	300	66½	66⅛	66¼	66*
152½	146⅞	7	Corn Prod pf	70	150	150	150	150
18	6¼	..	Coty	600	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8½
8¾	4½	..	Crosley Radio	200	5½	5⅛	5⅛	..
63	30⅞	..	Crucible Steel	500	43	42	43	43¾
5⅞	3	..	Cuba Co	100	5	5	5	..
5⅞	2⅛	..	Suban Am Sug	100	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	5½
35	16	..	Cuban Am S pf	20	31	30½	31	31
2⅞	⅝	..	Cuban Cane Pr	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
1½	¼	..	Cuban Dom S	700	½	½	½	½
118⅛	112½	7	Curtis Pub pf	100	114	114	114	..
5⅞	2⅛	..	Curtis Wright	800	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3½
			—D—					
23	9⅞	..	Davison Chem	400	12⅛	11¾	11¾	12⅛
157½	107½	9	Del & Hudson	100	123	123	123	124½
23	14⅞	..	Diamond Match	800	18⅞	18⅛	18¾	18½
27¾	24⅞	1½	Diamond M pf	300	27¾	27⅞	27⅞	27¾
24	14⅛	1.20	Dominion Stores	200	22¼	22¼	22¼	23
107	71	4¶	Du Pont de Nem	3800	88¼	86⅞	86⅞	87⅞
107¼	102	5	Duquesne Lt pf	100	106¾	106¾	106¾	..
			—E—					
185¾	118	5¶	Eastman Kodak	1700	145¼	142¼	145	144
21⅞	9¼	1.60	Eaton Axle & Spg	400	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	15
74⅞	34⅛	6	Elec Auto-Lite	1200	40	39⅛	39⅛	39¾
4½	2	..	Elec Boat	200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
60¾	30⅛	1	Elec Pow & Lt	8500	38⅛	37⅞	38¼	38⅛
108⅛	92⅞	7	Elec Pow & L pf	200	100¼	100¼	100¼	..
66	49⅞	5	Elec Sto Battery	100	54	54	54	..
49	28½	2	Engineers Pub S	100	34½	34½	34½	..
35⅞	27	2½	Equitable Off Blg	200	28	28	28	..
39¾	13½	..	Erie RR	200	20½	20½	20½	20¼
12¾	5⅛	..	Eureka Vacuum	400	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
			—F—					
13	4½	..	Fairbanks pf	20	5¼	4¾	4¾	..
109⅞	75	7	Fairbanks M pf	10	75	75	75	..
26	15⅛	..	Fed Dept Stores	200	22⅞	22½	22½	..
49⅞	30	1½¶	Fed Lt & Trac	200	36⅞	36	36⅞	..
30	11¼	2.40	Fed Water Serv	200	14⅞	14½	14⅞	14⅞
56¼	36¼	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	400	44½	43½	44½	44
66⅛	56¼	6	Firestone T&R pf	100	62½	62¼	62½	62⅛
59	41	2½	First Nat Stores	100	55½	55⅛	55½	54¼
⅞	⅜	..	Fisk Rubber	500	½	⅜	½	..
64⅞	21½	2	Foster-Wheeler	400	26	25¼	25⅛	25⅞
32½	20½	.55	Fourth Nat Inv	500	26⅝	26½	26⅝	27
38⅞	11⅞	2½	Fox Film A	13300	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	16⅛
43¼	22	3	Freeport Texas	100	26	26	26	26⅞
			—G—					
2⅞	2	..	Gardner Motor	100	½	½	½	..
7⅞	4½	..	Gen Am Inv	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
73⅛	52⅞	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	400	58⅛	58	58⅛	58
47	15¼	3	Gen Asphalt	400	22	21⅞	21⅞	22
9½	5	..	Gen Bronze	1700	8¼	7⅛	8¼	7⅞
25⅛	7	..	Gen Cable A	200	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	..
54¾	36	1.60	Gen Electric	13600	41¼	40⅞	40⅞	41¼
12⅛	11⅛	.60	Gen Elec Sp	100	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	..
56	43	3	Gen Foods	1200	49⅞	49	49⅛	48⅞
8½	4⅛	.30	Gen Gas & E AA	400	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	4⅞
50	35	3	Gen Mills	100	38	38	38	38
48	31⅛	3	Gen Motors	19600	38	36⅞	37¾	37⅛
103¼	95	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	400	103⅛	102	103⅛	103⅞
28	10⅞	4	Gen Aut Ad A	200	11½	11	11	..
31	15	2½	Gen Print Ink	200	24⅞	24¼	24⅞	24
76	59⅞	6	Gen Print Ink pf	10	65	64	64	67
23	8⅛	..	Gen Pub Service	500	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	13⅛
9½	¾	..	Gen Realty	500	3⅛	3	3⅛	..
57⅞	29	4	Gen Refractories	200	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
15⅞	3⅞	..	Gen Thea Equip	600	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	3⅞
38⅞	18⅞	..	Gillette Saf Raz	1400	20⅞	20⅛	21⅛	21
76⅞	62⅞	5	Gillette S R pf	400	68	67	68	..
16⅛	7¾	..	Glidden	600	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	..
78	48	7	Glidden ppf	40	70	69⅞	70	69⅞
9⅞	4	..	Gobel (Adolf)	1000	8	7⅞	8	7⅞
42½	21	2½	Gold Dust	1600	28⅞	27⅞	28⅛	27⅞
52⅞	30⅞	3	Goodyear	300	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
91	71	7	Goodyear 1pf	100	84	84	84	..
13⅞	4⅞	..	Gotham Silk Hos	100	10	10	10	..
25½	13	1§	Grand-Sil Stores	100	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	15⅞
18⅞	10⅞	..	Grand Union	1100	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	16
69	43⅞	4	Great Nor pf	300	46⅛	46	46	47
23½	17⅞	2	Great Nor Ore	100	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	19
96½	80½	7	Great W Sug pf	10	85	85	85	84
6⅞	2⅞	..	Grigsby-Grunow	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3½
			—H—					
65	50	2½	Hahn D S pf	100	54	54	54	54⅞
19⅞	12	1.20	Hall Printing	100	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14½
42	25⅞	2	Hawaiian Pine	100	28	27⅞	27⅞	29
18	9⅞	.80	Hercules Motors	300	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	..
119½	111	7	Hercules Powd pf	10	116	116	116	116
103⅞	83⅞	5	Hershey Choc	100	96	96	96	94⅞
104	93	5	Hershey Choc pf	100	103	103	103	..
19⅞	5⅞	..	Hollander	300	15½	15⅛	15⅛	15⅞
9⅞	4⅞	..	Houdaille Her B	200	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
68⅞	27	..	Houston Oil	400	41½	40⅞	41	40⅞
14⅞	6	..	Houston Oil new	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
29⅞	12	2	Howe Sound	200	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	..
13⅞	5⅞	..	Hupp Motors	400	7	6⅞	6⅞	7
			—I—					
89	41½	4	Ill Central	100	48	48	48	48
86	21⅞	4	Indus Rayon	100	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅞
11⅞	4⅞	..	Inspiration Cop	100	7	7	7	7
11	10⅛	..	Insuranshare Del	100	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
9⅞	5⅞	.10	Insuranshare Md	100	7	7	7	6⅞
⅞	½	..	Insuranshare Rts	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
34	19⅞	..	Interboro Rap T	1600	23¼	22¼	23¼	..
15	5	..	Interlake Iron	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7
5¼	1⅞	..	Int Agr Corp	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
179⅞	117	6¶	Int Business M	300	141⅞	141⅞	141⅞	142⅞
4	1¼	..	Int Combustion	800	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
39⅞	13	..	Int Combus pf	300	20	20	20	18⅞
60½	38⅞	2½	Int Harvester	400	43½	42⅞	43¼	42⅞
143½	131	7	Int Harvester pf	300	136	133⅞	136	..
31	16⅞	2b	Int Hydroelec	600	24⅞	23⅞	24⅛	24⅞
73⅞	46⅞	..	Int Match pf	300	53⅛	53	53⅛	53⅛
20⅞	9⅞	.60	Int Nickel	6300	14	13⅛	13⅞	14
42	18	7	Int Paper 7%	10	23	23	23	23
43⅛	18⅛	7	Int Pap&Pow pf	100	22½	22½	22½	22⅞
42	29⅞	3	Int Salt	300	34½	33⅞	34½	34m
38⅞	18⅞	2	Int Tel & Tel	18500	31⅞	30⅛	30⅞	30½
21⅞	11½	2	Interstate Dept S	100	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
61	57½	7	Interta DS pf	10	60½	60½	60½	60⅞
18½	10	1	Intertype Corp	100	12⅞	12⅛	12½	..
			—I—					
80⅞	40⅞	3	Johns Manville	1000	53½	51⅞	53¼	52¼
123½	116¼	7	Jones & Laugh pf	40	119	119	119	..
			—K—					
84	40	4	Kan C & So pf	100	48½	48½	48½	..
3½	1⅞	..	Kelly-Springfield	300	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	2⅛
29⅞	8	..	Kelsey Hayes Wh	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅞
15⅞	8½	..	Kelvinator Corp	1300	10⅞	10¼	10¼	10⅞
60	20	6	Kendall Co pf	30	52	51	52	52
31½	14⅞	1	Kennecott Cop	800	19⅞	18⅞	19⅞	18⅞
41	36⅞	2½	Kimberly Clark	1000	39⅞	38⅞	38⅞	..
28	25	1.60	Kresge	3500	28⅛	26⅞	28⅞	28½
55	42	1	Kress Co	100	43	43	43	..
27⅞	17⅛	1.61	Kreuger & Toll	4800	19⅛	18⅞	19⅞	19
38⅞	18	1	Kroger Gros & B	3000	30⅞	29⅞	30⅛	30½
			—L—					
4⅞	2¼	..	Lee Rubber	500	3⅜	3½	3½	3⅞
8⅞	4½	..	Lehigh Val Coal	100	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
69⅞	45⅞	3	Lehman Corp	300	53¾	51⅞	53⅞	54
20⅞	11¼	..	Libbey-Owens-F	100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15½
55⅛	26⅛	3	Liquid Carbonic	100	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	29⅞
63½	36⅞	3	Loew's Inc	1400	45⅞	44⅛	45⅞	44⅞
6½	2⅞	..	Loft Inc	400	5½	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
38⅞	25	1½	Louisville G&E A	300	29⅞	29¼	29¼	..
111	61⅞	5	Louisville & N	200	78	78½	78½	78⅞
19	8½	..	Ludlum Steel	300	12½	11½	12½	12⅞
			—M—					
38	23	2½	McCall Corp	500	30¼	30	30	..
61⅞	33	2	McCrory B	30	38	38	38	38
163½	71½	1¶	McKeesport Tin	1400	82	80⅞	82	81
43⅞	31½	3	Mack Trucks	100	31½	31¼	31¼	31½
108¼	94⅞	3§	Macy (RH) & Co	400	79	78⅞	78⅞	79⅞
7½	5	.60	Madison Sq Gar	100	6½	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
5	½	..	Manati Sugar	10	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
12⅞	1⅛	..	Manati Sug pf	10	8	8	8	8
39	30	..	Man Elv mod	600	31½	31¼	31¼	31½
24⅛	18¾	1.20	Marine Mid	100	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	..
33⅞	23½	2½	Marshall Field	100	23½	23½	23½	24⅛
3⅛	2⅛	..	Martin Parry	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
30	28	2½	May Dept Stores	500	33⅞	33	33⅞	33⅞
8⅞	4⅞	..	Maytag	400	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
20⅞	10⅞	..	Mex Seaboard	2600	19⅞	18	18½	18
16⅞	5⅞	..	Mid-Cont Pet	400	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	10¼
31⅛	13⅞	3	Midland Steel	400	17⅞	17	17	17½
94	66¼	8	Midland Stl pf	200	70	70	70	..
48	20	..	Min Moline pf	100	30	30	30	30
26⅞	9½	..	Mo Kan & Tex	700	14⅞	14⅛	14½	14⅞
85	39⅞	7	Mo K&T pf	300	52	51⅞	51	52
107	50	5	Mo Pacific pf	100	67	67	67	68½
21⅞	10⅞	..	Mohawk Carpet	100	14	14	14	14
29¼	15⅞	..	Montgom Ward	7800	20⅞	19⅞	20	19⅞
¾	⅜	..	Mother Lode	300	½	½	½	..
4½	1⅞	..	Moto Met Gauge	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
19⅞	8¾	1	Motor Wheel	100	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	..
36⅞	8⅞	..	Mullins Body	4300	31½	28⅞	31⅛	28⅞
72½	36	7	Mullins pf	38000	63	60	63	57
18¾	6½	..	Murray Body	300	8⅛	8	8	8⅛
			—N—					
40⅞	20	4	Nash Motors	200	27⅞	27½	27⅞	27⅞
32	17	..	Nat Bel H pf	100	22	22	22	..
83¾	58⅞	2.80	Nat Biscuit	1000	60⅞	60	60⅞	60⅞
39⅞	18⅞	..	Nat Cash Reg	1300	26	25⅞	26	25⅞
50⅞	26⅞	2.60	Nat Dairy Prod	6500	35	34	34⅞	34⅞
7½	3	..	Nat Dept Stores	100	3	3	3	..
36⅞	19⅞	2	Nat Distillers	200	26	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
132	85	5	Nat Lead	300	105½	105	105	104½
44¼	20¼	1	Nat Pow & Lt	1000	25⅛	24⅞	25	24⅞
⅛	¼	..	Nat Rys Mex 2pf	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
58	33	2	Nat Steel	100	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	40
70¼	26	4	Nat Supply	100	33	33	33	..
76½	31	2	Nat Surety	..	34½	34½	34½	33
24⅞	13	1	Nat Tea	200	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
14⅞	6½	..	Nevada Cons Cop	600	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
20⅞	10½	1	Newport Co	100	18	18	18	18
24	7	..	Newton Steel	100	10	10	10	..
132¾	71⅞	6	NY Central	1700	84⅛	82⅝	84	84¼
227	147⅞	5	NY & Harlem	50	157	157	157	157
12⅛	5	..	NY Investors	600	6	5⅞	6	6⅛
94⅞	63	6	NY NH & H	600	70⅞	70	70	71⅝
119⅝	104½	7	NY NH & H pf	200	112½	112½	112½	113
13⅞	5⅞	..	NY Ont & W	500	13	12	13	12¾
69	68¾	..	NY Ship pf	40	69	68¾	69	..
29½	15⅜	..	Noranda M	700	19	18⅝	19	19
217	139	10	Norfolk & West	200	172½	172	172	173
90¼	56¾	10a	North American	2700	68⅞	68	68⅞	68⅞
57	53	3	North Amer pf	200	55⅝	55¾	55¾	..
11	4⅞	..	No Am Aviation	200	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
106⅛	102	6	No Am Edison pf	500	106	105¾	105¾	106
60⅞	30½	5	Northern Pacific	200	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛	39¼
47½	43	3	Northwestern Tel	50	45	43¾	43¾	45
			—O—					
19½	7	..	Ohio Oil	400	10	9¾	9¾	10
8⅞	2	..	Oliver Farm Eq	100	2½	2½	2½	..
58½	31⅞	2½	Otis Elevator	100	42¾	42¾	42¾	43
16⅝	6¼	..	Otis Steel	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
			—P—					
8	1¼	..	Pacific Coast 2pf	60	1½	1½	1½	..
54⅞	38	2	Pacific Gas&El	200	47¼	46⅝	47¼	47½
69½	48½	3	Pacific Lightning	100	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	53⅝
26¼	15	..	Pacific Mills	100	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	..
131¾	116	7	Pacific Tel&Tel	20	127¼	126¾	127¼	..
11⅞	5¼	.40	Packard Motor	1000	7¼	7⅛	7¼	7⅛
4¼	1½	..	Panhandle P & R	200	2	1⅞	2	..
50¼	18⅜	2½	Paramount Pub	1000	23⅛	23	23	23¼
2⅞	1	..	Pathe Exchange	200	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛
8⅞	3	..	Pathe Exch A	100	7	7	7	6⅞
15⅛	6	..	Patino Mines	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅝
4⅞	2⅞	..	Peerless Motor	200	3	2⅞	2⅞	..
46½	28½	1	Penick & Ford	2600	41	40⅝	40⅝	41
29	10	..	Penn Wixie C pf	100	11	11	11	..
39⅝	28⅞	2.40	Penney(JC)	1000	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	33¾
64	42⅛	3	Pennsylvania RR	300	46½	46⅛	46⅛	46½
10⅞	6	1	Petroleum	1300	8	7⅞	7⅞	8⅛
25⅞	11	1	Phelps Dodge	100	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12¾
102⅝	95⅛	6	Phila Co pf n	200	102	102	102	..
13¼	6¼	..	Phila & Reading	1200	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
16⅞	4¾	..	Phillips Pet	300	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	8½
27¼	14	..	Pierce-Arrow	100	13	13	13	13
1½	½	..	Pierce Oil	500	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
3⅝	1	..	Pierce Pet	100	2	2	2	2¼
37	25	2¶	Pillsbury Flour	100	28½	28½	28½	..
87	45	7	Pitts Steel pf	1000	55	55	55	55
15	4	..	Pitts United	100	5½	5½	5½	6⅞
20⅝	6½	..	Prairie Oil & Gas	400	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	10⅞
26½	14⅝	3¶	Prairie Pipe Line	500	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	17⅞
7⅛	2⅞	..	Pressed Steel Car	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
47⅞	26	7	Pressed Stl C pf	100	28	28	28	..
71¼	56	2.40	Proctor & Gam	100	64⅝	64¼	64⅝	64¼
112	107	5	Proctor & G pf	17000	110	109¼	110	..
96⅛	73	3.40	Public Service	1700	80	78½	80	80
102½	95	5	Pub Serv 5(P)	500	100⅝	100	100⅝	100
105⅛	103⅝	5	Pub Serv E&G	100	105	105	105	105
58½	28	4	Pullman	100	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37½
11⅞	5½	..	Pure Oil	500	8	7⅞	7⅞	8
101⅞	66⅝	8	Pure Oil pf	20	87	86	87	80
55⅛	27⅞	3	Purity Bakeries	100	29¼	29¼	29¼	29
			—R—					
27¼	12	..	Radio Corp Amer	28300	18⅞	17½	18	17⅞
60	31½	5	Radio pf B	200	40¼	39½	40¼	40⅞
24½	11¼	..	Radio-K-O	1300	14⅛	14¼	14⅝	14⅝
61	37	4	RR Securities	200	40	38	38	..
29½	17½	2.60	Raybestos Man	100	19½	19½	19½	20⅞
30⅞	5	..	Real Silk Hosiery	300	8⅛	6⅛	6⅛	7
19⅝	5⅝	..	Remington Rand	1500	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	8½
25⅝	10	..	Republic I&S	200	14	14	14	14¼
22½	11	2	Reynolds Metal	400	14	13½	13½	14⅛
6⅞	1	..	Richfield Oil	1200	1½	1⅜	1½	1½
10¼	3⅛	..	Rio Grande Oil	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4½
41¾	20	2½	Ritter Dental M	300	20¼	19½	19½	..
42⅝	24⅞	1.87	Royal Dutch	900	28	27⅝	28	28¼
			—S—					
65¼	38⅝	5	Safeway Stores	3800	61	57⅞	60	57⅝
96	86	6	Safeway S 6%	80	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	..
107	98	7	Safeway S 7%	20	106	105½	106	105⅛
30⅞	14¼	1	St Joseph Lead	200	18	18	18	18
62⅞	9	..	StL & SF	400	18	17½	17⅛	18¼
76	15⅛	6	StL & SF pf	200	31⅞	31	31⅜	31
1⅜	⅜	..	Seaboard Air L	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
11	3½	..	Seagrave	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	6
65¼	44⅝	2½§	Sears Roebuck	2500	56¼	54⅝	56	55
6½	2½	..	Second Nat Inv	100	4½	4½	4½	..
11⅞	4⅞	..	Servel Inc	300	8	7⅞	8	8
13⅞	6⅞	..	Sharon Stl Hoop	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
21	10⅞	..	Sharp & Dohme	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
29½	16¼	1¶	Shattuck (FG)	100	22	22	22	21½
10¼	4½	..	Shell Union Oil	500	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6⅝
23⅞	10⅞	..	Simmons	600	16	15⅞	16	15⅞
11	5	..	Simms Petroleum	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅞
109⅝	67⅛	6	Southern Pacific	400	80½	80	80½	81
17½	7⅛	..	So P Rico Sugar	1300	14⅝	14½	14⅝	14⅞
65⅞	27	4	Southern Ry	500	30½	30⅜	30⅜	31
15⅝	6⅛	..	Sinclair	1700	11⅛	10⅞	11	10⅞
15⅝	6	..	Snider Pack pf	100	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	11
95	80	5.50	Solvay Am pf ww	100	85	85	85	..
54¼	36	2	So Calif Edison	1300	44⅞	44	44	44⅞
17⅞	5⅛	..	Spieg May Stern	100	9	9	9	..
20⅞	14⅞	1.20	Stand Brands	1400	18	17⅝	18	17⅞
88⅞	55⅞	3.50	Stand Gas & El	1100	63⅝	62⅞	63	63¼
64⅞	56	4	Stand G&E pf	100	59½	59½	59½	..
51⅜	31⅛	2.50§	Stand Oil Calif	500	37½	36⅞	37⅜	37⅛
52½	36⅞	1¶	Stand Oil NJ	2300	38⅜	38⅛	38⅛	38½
21	13⅞	1.60	Stand Oil NY	8000	18⅛	17⅞	18	18⅛
21⅞	8	..	Stewart Warner	1300	11⅛	11	11	11
64⅞	25⅛	3	Stone & Webster	1900	31	30⅛	30⅛	31⅜
26	14⅝	1.20	Studebaker	600	18	17⅝	18	18
			—T—					
21¼	16¾	1.40	Telautograph	300	18¼	18¼	18	..
36⅛	13	2	Texas Co	300	23½	23⅛	23⅛	23½
55⅜	29⅞	3	Texas Gulf Sul	300	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	35
17⅞	7⅛	—	Texas & P Land	300	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	10⅝
22	9¼	1.60	Thatcher Mfg	100	10	10	10	..
9	4	..	Thermoid	300	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4
27	15	1.10	Third Nat Inv	100	23	23	23	..
35	16¾	1	Thompson	100	16	16	16	16¾
88	84	5	Tide Water O pf	200	51⅞	50⅞	50⅞	..
13⅞	4⅞	.60	Tide Water Asso	1300	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜
59	32	3	Timken Roller	400	34⅞	34	34⅞	34⅝
18	4⅜	.40	Transamerica	700	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
11¼	6⅞	..	Tri Continental	1700	9	8⅞	9	9
94¼	92⅛	6	Tri Cont pf	100	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	92
45⅝	28⅛	2.50	Trico Products	100	34	34	34	34¼
			—U—					
21⅞	9½	1.60	Ulen & Co	100	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	11½
72	43⅞	2.60	Union Carbide	3200	50⅞	49⅞	50⅞	50⅞
205⅛	137	10	Union Pacific	300	163	160⅝	163	162⅞
28⅞	14	2§	Union Oil Calif	100	17	17	17	16⅞
87	83⅝	4	Union Pacific pf	100	85	85	85	85
38⅞	20⅞	..	United Air & Tr	1300	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛	27⅞
41⅞	31	2	United Biscuit	100	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	36⅞
104⅞	48	3	United A&T pf	100	55	55	55	..
28⅞	10	..	United Carbon	100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15
31⅛	16⅛	.75	United Corp	9400	22⅞	22	22⅞	22⅛
52⅛	44⅞	3	United Corp pf	700	50⅞	50⅛	50⅞	50⅛
3⅛	2	..	United Dyewood	100	3	3	3	3
67⅞	48⅛	4	United Fruit	200	58⅛	55⅛	58⅛	56¼
37⅞	25⅞	1.20	United Gas & Im	1400	28⅛	28	28	28⅛
106⅞	98⅞	5	United G&I pf	100	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
50	33	1.60	US Gypsum	400	36	36	36	..
77⅞	24⅞	3	US Indus Alco	200	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
10⅞	3⅝	..	US Leather	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅞
37⅞	20	2	US Pipe & Fdry	200	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	23
20⅞	17¼	1.20	US P&Fdry pf	100	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
30⅞	10⅞	..	US Rubber	800	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞	14⅞
36⅞	17	..	US Rubber 1pf	100	25	25	25	25⅛
152⅞	83⅞	7	US Steel	35400	94⅞	92⅞	93⅞	94⅞
150	136⅞	7	US Steel pf	30	141⅛	140⅞	141⅛	141⅞
42	34	8	Univ Pictures pf	20	40⅛	42	40⅞	39
4	1⅜	..	Univ Pipe & Rad	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
60	8⅞	7	Univ P&R pf	10	29	29	29	..
31	10⅞	2	Utilities P&Lt A	600	22⅞	22	22⅞	22
76⅞	23⅞	..	Vanadium	12800	30⅞	29	30	29⅞
109	98⅞	6	Va El & Pow pf	20	107	107	107	..
71⅞	38⅞	4	Vulcan Detin	100	50⅞	50	50⅞	50⅞
			—W—					
26	8	..	Wabash RR	300	12½	12½	12½	..
27⅞	21	1.50	Waldorf System	300	24⅞	24	24⅞	24⅞
37½	6¼	..	Ward Baking A	300	13½	13½	13½	..
20⅞	4⅞	..	Warner Bros A	3400	7⅞	6⅞	7⅞	8
26¼	17⅝	2	Wesson Oil	100	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	20
57⅛	51	4	Wesson Oil pf	100	56	56	56	..
103	93	6	W Penn El pf	10	99	99	99	99
113⅛	103⅞	6	W Penn Pw 6%	10	113¼	111½	111½	..
120	114	7	W Penn Pw 7%	20	118	118	118	..
			—V—					
28	14	..	Vadsco Sales pf	200	20	20	20	..
13⅛	4⅜	..	Westn Dairy P B	200	8½	8½	8½	8¾
19⅝	9	..	Westn Maryland	200	13½	12¾	13½	13
14⅞	4	..	Westn Pacific	100	8½	8½	8½	8½
31⅝	10⅛	..	Westn Pac pf	100	15	15	15	..
150⅝	96⅛	8	Westn Union	100	116	116	116	115
107⅞	54⅛	4	Westing Elec	6900	66	64⅝	65⅛	65¾
119⅝	87⅝	4	Westing El pf	4000	99	97	99	99½
40	18	2	Westvaco Chlor	300	22½	21½	22¼	22¼
47¾	36⅛	4	White Rock	100	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅛
9⅝	3⅛	..	Wilcox Oil & G	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅝
8	3⅜	..	Willys-Overland	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
10⅜	4⅞	..	Wilson & Co A	100	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	..
72⅝	54⅝	2.40	Woolworth	3400	68½	67⅝	67⅝	68
106⅞	37⅞	..	Worthington Pump	1600	49⅝	48	49⅝	49
83⅝	64	6	Wor Pump B	300	60	60	60	..
			—Y—					
13⅛	3⅝	..	Yellow Truck	1800	8¼	7⅝	8¼	7¾
78	39½	4	Youngstown	100	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	..
29	14⅛	3	Young Sp & Wire	300	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	..

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPayable in script. dPaid in 1930. eLast payment.

NIAGARA HUDSON POWER NET LOWER

Niagara Hudson Power Corporation reports for the quarter ended June 30, net of $2,829,066 after taxes, depreciation, interest, subsidiary preferred dividends and miscellaneous deductions, equivalent to 11 cents a share (par $10) on 26,134,248 shares, compared with $3,523,277, or 14 cents a share on 25,787,613 shares in the June quarter of 1930. Operating revenue was $19,034,106, compared with $19,521,759.

Net for the six months ended June 30 was $6,488,461 after charges and taxes, equal to 25 cents a share on 26,134,248 shares, compared with $8,312,922, or 32 cents a share on 25,787,613 shares in the like six months of 1930. Operating revenue for the six months totaled $39,122,729, compared with $40,233,096.

For the 12 months ended June 30 net after charges was $13,733,884, equal to 52 cents a share on 26,134,248 shares, compared with $15,847,516, or 60 cents a share on 25,787,613 shares in 12 months ended June 30, 1930. Twelve months' operating revenue was $77,723,183, compared with $80,482,132.

INVESTMENT TRUST SHOWS LOWER ASSETS

United States & British International Company, Ltd., controlled by American Founders Corporation, reports liquidating value of class A stock May 31 was $7.96 a share, based on value of the portfolio at market quotations May 31, and after deducting all deferred charges, leaving nothing for the class B common. On June 30, 1931, asset value of the common, based on market quotations on that date, was $9.90 a share on the class A stock, and on May 31, 1930, was $33.33 a share on class A and $5.54 a share on class B common.

For the six months ended May 31, profit was $14,918 after expenses and taxes. Losses during the period were $1,121,283, which was charged against reserves.

The balance sheet of May 31 shows investment securities carried at a cost of $14,101,153 after deduction of $1,449,147 reserves appropriated from undivided profits. The total market value of these securities May 31 was $9,113,499.

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER COMPANY

National Cash Register Company net for the quarter ended June 30 was $864,964 after depreciation, taxes, etc., equivalent to 72 cents a share on 1,190,000 no-par shares of class A common, compared with net loss of $373,183 in the preceding quarter and net of $773,465 or 65 cents a share on class A common in the June quarter of 1930. For the six months ended June 30 net was $491,781 after depreciation, taxes, etc., equal to 41 cents on the class A common, compared with $1,685,705, or $1.41 a share on class A common in the first half of 1930.

ANCHOR CAP PROFIT

Anchor Cap Corporation reports for the six months ended June 30 net of $447,448 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equivalent after dividend requirements on the $6.50 preferred to $1.49 a share on 230,758 no-par shares of common, compared with $575,135 or $2.40 a share in the first half of 1930. For the quarter ended June 30 net was $255,154 after charges, equal to 88 cents a share on the common, compared with $192,294 or 61 cents a share in the preceding quarter and $348,292 or $1.28 a share in the June quarter of 1930.

DU PONT—NEWPORT

Negotiations are under way between E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. and the Newport Company looking to acquisition by du Pont of certain departments of Newport's business. The Newport Company and its subsidiaries are engaged in production of dyestuffs, intermediates and heavy chemicals, photographic chemicals, special solvents, detergents, resin, turpentine, pine oil, celoglass and insulating and building boards.

CORN PRODUCTS ACQUISITION

Corn Products Refining Company has acquired a substantial interest in Resinox Corporation, hitherto a wholly owned subsidiary of Commercial Solvents Corporation. Resinox is interested in the development of synthetic resins and has a plant at Metuchen, N. J. George Moffett and F. M. Sayre, of Corn Products, will join the Resinox board.

ST. LOUIS, ROCKY MOUNTAIN & PACIFIC

St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific Company reports for the quarter ended June 30 a net loss of $2368, after interest, depreciation, depletion and amortization of development costs, compared with a net profit of $15,380 in the preceding quarter. The six months' net profit was $13,014.

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT

Twin City Rapid Transit Company reports for the quarter ended June 30 net income of $112,925 after taxes and charges, equal to 27 cents a share, compared with $211,426 in the June quarter of 1930, which equalled 72 cents a share. Six months' net income was $334,242, or $1.04 a share compared with $645,037, or $2.45 a share.

AUSTRIAN BANK RATE UP

BUDAPEST, July 23—The Hungarian Government has extended the emergency banking decree to July 30, involving the restriction of bank payments and transactions in foreign exchange. The Austrian National Bank raised its discount rate to 10 per cent from 7½ per cent.

SHARON STEEL HOOP

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, July 23—Sharon Steel Hoop Company reports for the six months ended June 30 net loss of $681,016 after depreciation, interest, etc., contrasted with net profit of $30,129 equal to 8 cents a share on 375,000 common shares, in the first half of 1930.

COPPER AVAILABLE AT 7¾ CENTS

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP)—Copper is available from custom smelters at 7¾ cents a pound, for domestic delivery, though producers continue to hold their metal at 8 cents, the ruling price of the last few days. Demand is small.

ASSOCIATED UTILITIES

CHICAGO, July 23—Associated Telephone Utilities Co. has acquired Home Telephone Company, Ltd., of Genesee, Idaho. Permission has been granted Associated Telephone to acquire properties of other operating units of the system in California.

UNITED-CARR FASTENER

United-Carr Fastener Corporation and subsidiaries report for the six months ended June 30, 1931, net income of $76,440 after taxes, interest, etc., or 30 cents a share on 250,000 no-par shares outstanding as compared with 18 cents a share in the first six months of 1930.

BICKFORD'S, INC.

BICKFORD'S, Inc., reports for the six months ended June 30 net profit of $372,527 after taxes and charges, equal, after preferred dividends, to $1.10 a share on the outstanding 278,388 shares of common, compared with $328,596, or $1.05 a share on 248,744 shares, in the like period of 1930.

AMERICAN ALCOHOL COMPANY

American Alcohol Company has raised the price of denatured alcohol one cent a gallon to 25 cents, tankcars, and 28 cents in drums and carload lots.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Firm; early losses regained in dull trading.

Bonds: Irregular; foreign issues heavy.

Curb: Firm; market dormant.

Foreign Exchanges: Irregular; Argentine peso at new 1931 low.

Cotton; Steady; trade support.

Sugar; Easy; disappointing spot demand.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Easy; bearish crop and weather reports.

Corn; Easy; beneficial rains Missouri.

Cattle: Steady.

Hogs: Higher.

HIGHER BANK RATE DEPRESSES STOCKS IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, July 23—British funds opened easier in anticipation of an increase in the Bank of England discount rate, and when the announcement was made of an increase to 3½ per cent from 2½, issues registered further decline, with United Kingdom funding 4s selling at £93, off £1⅝.

International securities were lower, with Brazilian Tractions at 19¼ and International Nickel 13⅞. Home industrial shares were flat, while continental and mining favorites were depressed.

The failure of a small brokerage firm, George Derenburg & Co., is regarded without significance.

PARIS, July 23 (AP)—The Bourse closed inactive today after a session in which selling predominated. There was a slight decline, however, and the market was somewhat stronger than yesterday. French rentes after a slight drop showed some improvement. Exchanges were firmer.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
July	8.98	9.14	8.90	9.12	8.99
October	9.25	9.40	9.15	9.38	9.29
December	9.48	9.63	9.38	9.60	9.54
January	9.59	9.73	9.51	9.71	9.66
March	9.78	9.92	9.72	9.90	9.83
May	9.95	10.05	9.85	10.06	9.99

Spots 9.30, up 15 points. Tone at close steady.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
July	8.98b	9.04	8.88	9.03b	9.01
October	9.30	9.42	9.19	9.38	9.32
December	9.51	9.66	9.40	9.60	9.54
January	9.62	9.71	9.57	9.69b	9.65b
March	9.7b	9.88	9.77	9.88b	9.82b
May	9.96	10.04	9.89	10.04	10.00

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
July	9.10	9.10	9.10	9.10	9.00
October	9.38	9.49	9.31	9.47	9.43
December	9.60	9.74	9.51	9.69	9.65
January	9.69	9.79	9.69	9.78	9.75
March	9.88	10.00	9.88	9.98	9.93
May	10.04	10.15	10.04	10.15	10.10

Tone at close steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
July	4.86	4.89	4.83	4.83	4.95
October	4.96	4.97	4.89	4.91	5.03
December	5.00	5.00	4.98	4.98	5.10
January	5.04	5.07	5.01	5.02	5.13
March	5.13	5.16	5.10	5.11	5.23
May	5.21	5.23	5.19	5.19	5.30

Spots 5.01, down 10 points. Tone at close, quiet. Sales 4000; (American) 3000.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev Close
September	74.30	74.30	74.30	74.30	75.00
October	73.30	73.30	73.30	73.30	74.00
November	73.10	73.10	73.10	73.10	73.90
December	73.10	73.10	73.10	73.10	73.80
January	73.10	73.10	73.10	73.10	73.70
February	73.10	73.10	73.10	73.10	73.70
March	73.10	73.10	73.10	73.10	73.70
April	73.10	73.10	73.10	73.10	73.70

Tone at close quiet.

CENTURY RIBBON MILLS

Century Ribbon Mills reports for the six months ended June 30 net income of $102,015 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., compared with $54,600 in the first half of 1930. For the June quarter net income was $64,747, compared with $39,919 in the June, 1930 quarter. Net for the six months is equal, after preferred dividends, to 60 cents a share on 100,000 common shares, compared with 10 cents a common share in the first half of 1930. June quarter's net is equal to 44 cents a common share, compared with 17 cents a common share in the June quarter of 1930.

PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY

Procter & Gamble Company reports for the year ended June 30 net of $22,650,818 after depreciation, interest, federal taxes, etc., equal after preferred dividends to $3.37 a share on 6,410,000 common shares, compared with net, including credit adjustment of prior year's tax reserves amounting to $240,282, of $22,450,600 or $3.37 a common share the previous year. Gross sales were $190,523,237, compared with $203,365,610. Current assets were $86,803,972 and current liabilities $7,147,144, compared with $87,646,446 and $6,452,495 June 30, 1930.

HOWE SOUND CO.

Howe Sound Co. reports for quarter ended June 30 net profit of $127,467 after taxes, depreciation, etc., but before depletion, equal to 26 cents a share on the 496,038 shares, compared with $495,260, or 92 cents a share, in the June quarter of 1930. Six months net profit before depletion was $447,165, equal to 90 cents a share, compared with $1,182,290, or $2.38 a share, in the first half of 1930.

INTERNATIONAL SALT COMPANY

International Salt Company has acquired Independent Salt Company of New York City through purchase of its capital stock. Independent Salt Company is the oldest and largest merchandising concern in the metropolitan district with warehouses located at water front points and includes in its distribution the "Red Cross" brand of table salt in cartons.

STANDARD FRUIT & STEAMSHIP

Standard Fruit & Steamship Corp. reports for the six months ended June 30, 1931, net earnings after all charges, depreciation and taxes, of $733,910, equivalent after preferred dividends, to 19 cents a share on 1,100,000 common shares. This compares with net in the like six months last year of $535,871, equivalent to about 1 cent a common share. In the full year, 1930, net was $10,683.

HUPP MOTOR CAR LOSS

Hupp Motor Car Company reports for the quarter ended June 30 net loss of $396,198 after charges and depreciation, compared with net profit of $442,394, or 29 cents a share, in the second quarter of 1930. Six months' net loss was $1,077,110, contrasted with net profit of $509,053, or 33 cents a share, in the first half of 1930.

PENICK & FORD, LTD., INC.

Penick & Ford, Ltd., Inc., reports for the quarter ended June 30 profit of $384,417 after depreciation, etc., but before federal taxes, compared with $147,467 in the preceding quarter and $384,605 in the June quarter of 1930. For the six months ended June 30 profit before federal taxes was $531,884, compared with $1,001,032 in the first half of 1930.

BOSTON MUNICIPAL ISSUE LACKS BIDS

Recent drying up of demand for municipal bonds, accompanied by shading of quotations, explains the failure of the City of Boston to receive any bids for the $1,088,000 3½ per cent serial bonds offered Wednesday.

The $1,150,000 3¾ per cent serial bonds attracted one bid of par, but this was rejected. It has been possible for some days to buy City of Boston bonds of old issues to yield 3¾ per cent or even a trifle more, so that in bond circles the result of yesterday's offering came as no particular surprise.

The City had a somewhat similar experience last November. An offering of $4,609,000 4¼ bonds attracted bids for only $2,000,000 and these were rejected. In December, however, the bonds were re-offered and the entire issue was sold at 100.239.

Thre is no blot on the escutcheon of Boston credit; still the City's bonds are widely held, especially by Massachusetts savings banks, which means that many buyers of municipals already own their quota of "Bostons." This explains why bonds of some other Massachusetts cities and towns sell on a lower yield basis than those of the State's principal community.

GRAIN AT CHICAGO TRENDS DOWNWARD

CHICAGO, July 23 (AP)—Grains averaged lower early today, influenced by downturns in securities. Results of the international financial conference were regarded as bearish.

Opening at ¼ cent off to ¼ up, wheat afterward sagged all around. Corn started ⅛ to ½ down and later held near the initial limits.

Opening prices were: Wheat, July, 54; September, 54@54⅛; December, 57¾@⅞. Corn, July, 58⅛@¼; September, 51⅝&½; December, 44⅞. Oats, July, 25⅛; December, 28⅞@29.

Wheat closed unsettled, ⅛ to ½ cent lower, corn unchanged to ⅛ off, oats ⅛ to ⅛ down, and provisions at 2 cents to 10 cents decline.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	NetChg
Wheat					
July	.54	.54	.53⅞	.53⅞	—⅛
Sept.	.54⅛	.54⅛	.53⅞	.53⅞	—⅛
Dec.	.57⅞	.58	.57⅞	.57⅞	—⅛
Corn					
July	.58⅛	.58	.58	.58	—⅛
Sept.	.51⅞	.52⅞	.51⅞	.51⅞	—⅛
Dec.	.44⅞	.45⅛	.44⅞	.45	—⅛
Oats					
July	.25½	.25⅛	.24⅞	.24⅞	
Sept.	.26⅛	.26⅛	.26⅛	.26⅛	
Dec.	.29	.29	.28⅞	.29	
Lard					
July	7.77	7.77	7.70	7.70	
Sept.	7.80	7.80	7.60	7.70	
Oct.	7.70	7.70	7.70	7.70	

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
July	.44⅞	.44⅞	.44⅞	.44⅞
September	.46⅛	.46⅛	.46⅛	.46⅛
December	.50⅞	.50⅛	.50⅞	.50⅞

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
July	.57⅞	.56⅞	.57⅞	.57⅞
October	.59⅞	.58⅞	.59⅞	.59⅞
December	.61	.60	.60⅞	.60⅞

MALAYAN RUBBER OUTPUT

LONDON, July 23—Production of crude rubber on Malayan estates over 100 acres in size in June totaled 19,014 tons, compared with 18,904 in May. Estimated total stocks (dry weight) of crude rubber on June 30 at Malaya were 22,101 tons, compared with 21,901 tons at the end of May. Dealers' stocks on June 30 were 16,647 tons, compared with 15,270 on May 31. Gross exports, duty paid, were 29,547 tons, compared with 30,000 in May, while exports as declared, including re-exports from Straits Settlements, were 26,163 tons.

WM. WRIGLEY JR. CO.

William Wrigley Jr. Company, including subsidiaries, reports for the quarter ended June 30 consolidated net profit of $3,057,222 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal to $1.53 a share on the 2,000,000 shares, compared with $2,365,961, or $1.18 a share in the preceding quarter. No comparison is available with the like period of 1930 as this is the first year the company has reported quarterly earnings on a consolidated basis. Six months' consolidated net profit was $5,423,183, or $2.71 a share.

LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT CO.

Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company reports for the six months ended June 30, 1931, net earnings of $1,067,433 after federal taxes, depreciation and interest charges but before appropriation for sinking fund requirements. This is equal after preferred dividends to $1.70 a share on 584,303 common shares. For the six months ended June 30, 1930, net was $1,010,752, equal to $1.73 a share on 500,000 common shares.

AMERICAN RADIATOR CONTRACTS

The Metropolitan Square Corporation, sponsored by J. D. Rockefeller Jr., acting through Todd Roberston & Todd Engineering Corporation and Todd & Brown Inc., have closed contracts with American Radiator Company and Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company respectively, operating subsidiaries of American Radiator & Standard Sanitary, for heating and plumbing equipment for the Radio City development.

BRILLO MANUFACTURING

Brillo Manufacturing Company net for the six months ended June 30 of $160,640 after depreciation, taxes, etc., is equal after dividend requirements on 27,880 shares of class A stock to 83 cents a share on 160,000 common shares, compared with $90,103 or 38 cents in the first half of 1930. June quarter net profit of $84,234 equals 44 cents a common share, compared with $45,525 or 19 cents a share a year before.

HOUSEHOLD FINANCE PROFIT

CHICAGO, July 23—Household Finance Corp. reports for the six months ended June 30 net profit of $2,116,329 after charges, reserves and federal taxes, compared with $1,970,840 in the first half of 1930. Net income for the June quarter was $1,082,332, compared with $983,067 in the June quarter of 1930.

PEOPLES GAS NOTES

The Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company of Chicago, has sold to Halsey, Stuart & Co., $15,000,000 of 3½ per cent gold notes due July 30, 1932. They are being offered to the public immediately at 99.76, yielding 3¾ per cent. Earlier this month an issue of $15,000,000 first and refunding mortgage 4 per cent bonds was offered to the public and very heavily oversubscribed.

SEAGRAVE CORPORATION

Seagrave Corporation reports for the six months ended June 30 net loss of $41,668 after charges, contrasted with net profit of $30,960 in the first half of 1930. June quarter's net loss was $18,476, contrasted with net profit of $71,436 in June quarter of 1930.

MONTGOMERY WARD

CHICAGO, July 23 (AP)—Montgomery Ward & Co., Inc., reported a profit of $408,796 for the quarter ended June 30, contrasted with a loss of $185,473 for the like period of 1930.

FOLLOWING THE BEST JUDGMENT

The shares of the 30 super-corporations which form the portfolio of Super-Corporations of America Trust Shares are, in the judgment of experts and by consensus of opinion, among the strongest common stocks that can be found. All are listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

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MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	2½%	1½%
Commercial paper	2½@3	1¾
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	1¼@1½	1¼@1½
Four to six months	1¼@1¾	1¼@1¾

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	27⅜c	27⅜c
Bar silver in London	12⅛d	13d
Bar gold in London	84s 11½d	84s 11½d

Acceptance Market

30 days	⅞@ ¾
60 days	⅞@ ¾
90 days	⅞@ ¾
4 months	1 @ ⅞
5 months	1¼@1⅛
6 months	1¼@1⅛

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3%	Bombay	6%
Boston	2	Budapest	7
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	6
Cleveland	2½	Helsingfors	6
Dallas	3	Lisbon	7½
Kansas City	3	Copenhagen	3½
Minneapolis	3½	London	3½
New York	1½	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	3	Oslo	4
Richmond	3	Prague	4
San Francisco	2½	Paris	2
St. Louis	2½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Sofia	9
Athens	8	Rome	5½
Berlin	10	Stockholm	3
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.11
Bucharest	8	Vienna	10
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations in foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.84 1/16	$4.83⅞	$4.8665
Cables	4.84½	4.84¼	4.8665
France—franc	.0393	.0391 1/16	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1393½	.1932	.139
Italy—lira	.0523 1/16	.0522¾	.0526
Germany—mark	.2364	.2350	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1406	.1406	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0293⅞	.0296⅞	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2668	.2669	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'ehma	.0129¾	.0129½	.193
Holland—florin	.4028	.4027	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1746	.1746	.1749
Norway—krone	.2669	.2669	.268
Poland—zloty	.1123	.1123	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059⅞	.0059¾	.193
Spain—peseta	.0913	.0920	.193
Sweden—krona	.2673	.2673	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1946½	.1943	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0177	.0177	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2463	.2475	..
Shanghai—tael	.3075	.3075	*
India—rupee	.3600	.3600	.3650
Japan—yen	.4938	.4938	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5625	.5625	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.30	.3034	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0695	.0690	.1196
Chile—peso	.1200	.1203	1.2125
Colombia—peso	.9665	.9665	.9737
Peru—pound	.2787½	.2800	.40
Uruguay—peso	.5140	.5275	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	.99⅝	.99⅝	1.00

*Par unsettled.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last July 23	Last July 22
447	Am T&T	177¼	175½	175⅞	177⅛
160	Amoskeag	8½	8¼	8½	8¼
4200	Andes Pet	.13	.13	.13	.15
45	Big Sanf	29½	29½	29½	..
10	Bos El	90¾	90⅞	90¾	91⅛
15	Bos El pf	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
33	Bos El 1 pf	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
252	Bos El 2 pf	103½	103½	103½	103⅛
18	Bos & Alb	183	183	183	183
155	B&M pr pf	102	102	102	103
130	Bos Prop	19	18¼	18¼	18⅞
50	Cr C & Int	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
54	E G&Fuel	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
15	E G&F pf	92	92	92	92¼
6	E G&P prpf	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼
105	Edison Elec	247½	247	247	248½
150	Em Asso	15⅛	15	15	15
114	First Nat S	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	54⅞
45	Hathaway A	29¼	29	29¼	..
25	Hygrade	25	25	25	..
10	Hygrade pf	85	85	85	..
30	Mass Util	4	4	4	4
20	Mullins Mn	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	..
25	Mergenthal	78	78	78	..
10	Nat Ser	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
56	NE Tel	133½	133½	133½	133⅞
100	No Butte	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
305	Pac Mills	20¼	20	20¼	20
25	St Mary Ld	6	6	6	..
60	Shawmut	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	..
141	Stone Web	31	30⅛	30⅛	31⅛
50	Suil Mach	14	13½	13½	12⅞
5	Torrington	46½	46½	46½	..
100	Uni Found	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
243	Uni Shoe	54⅞	53⅞	54⅞	54
300	Utah Met	30	30	30	..
65	Util Hyd	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞	..
	BONDS				
$1000	E Mass 4½s	30	30	30	38⅛
1000	Wst T&T 5s	101	101	101	..

COMMODITY PRICES

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 23—The following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	July 23	Wk Ago	Yr Ago
Wheat No. 2, Red	.67	.69*	1.02⅞
Corn, No 2 Yellow	.73⅛	.76⅝	1.02⅞
Oats, No. 2 White	.37⅞	.37⅞	.47⅞
Flour	4.40	4.25	5.25
Beef, family	12.75	13.00	26.00
Pork	22.25	23.00	30.00
Lard	.0800	.0800	.1025
Cotton, mid up	.0920	.0925	.1250
Zinc	.0390	.0390	.0440
Iron	17.01	17.01	19.76
Steel bill Pitt	29.00	29.00	31.00
Copper	.08	.0775	.1100
Tin	.2439	.2365	.2970
Rubber	.0625	.0637½	.1075
Sugar	.0475	.0465	.0470
Lead	.0440	.0440	.0525
Print Cloth	.0375	.0387½	.0550

*Asked price

TRADE TREATY ADVANTAGEOUS TO DOMINION

Pact With Australia Considered Boon to Inter-Empire Commerce

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, July 23—The significant, recent economic development in Canada is the successful negotiation of a trade treaty with Australia, which is being hailed on all sides as a great forward step in inter-Empire commercial relations.

It is expected the new treaty will immediately stimulate exports of various Canadian commodities to Australia and as a consequence provide much additional work for the unemployed. The treaty is a long advance upon its predecessor as regards both the scope of the mutual concessions made and the reciprocal advantages to be conferred.

Lumber producers in British Columbia believe the new arrangement will prove beneficial to the whole industry in that Province.

The treaty may also mean increased exports for the Canadian automobile industry. The hope of the industry now is that Australian tariff reductions will enable Canadian plants to win back the market they lost some years ago.

Under the terms of the treaty, Canadian canned salmon, practically all of which is shipped from British Columbia, will have a preference of six cents and may develop into a virtual monopoly for the western Province.

Mixed Business Trend

Reports from economic centers reflect a mixed condition. Retail and wholesale buying of seasonal commodities continues active, but manufacturing conditions are not altogether satisfactory.

Automobile output continues low. Agricultural implement and machinery demand is poor, and steel mills are much below capacity production. Some new business is in prospect. A fair business prevails in electrical supplies.

Textile mills invariably show a marked contrast to most manufacturing enterprises, with the majority of plants working on full schedule. Orders booked for fall merchandise are, as yet, unfilled.

The extended period of high temperatures has assisted greatly in the reduction of retail stocks of men's and women's summer wearing apparel. Sales of camp and vacation requisites compare favorably with those of a year ago. Millinery, hosiery, and sport footwear, also have been in good demand.

Building Demand Down

Builders' hardware and plumbing supplies are in moderate demand; sales of lumber for building purposes are about 60 per cent of the volume of 1930. Prices remain at low figures.

While it is now evident that the much-needed rain was too late to save the wheat crop over a large section of the West, the more favorable weather of the last week has resulted in an improvement in those sections not so heavily hit by the recent drought. The serious feed situation in the prairies has been relieved by new growth of grass and late-sown coarse grains.

Export shipments of wheat last week fell considerably below the average amount of the last few months. Exports of barley, oats and rye greatly increased.

The report on newsprint operations for the month of June shows that Canadian newsprint mills operated at 60.3 per cent of rated capacity, which compares with 63 per cent in May and with 73 per cent in June of last year.

Savings Deposits Gain

The bank statement for the month of May shows a further increase in savings deposits of slightly more than $3,000,000 when compared with the previous month.

Commercial failures in May, this year, were lower than in the corresponding month last year, numbering 163 as compared with 166.

Prices drifted to lower levels on the Montreal Stock Exchange last week, with lack of interest in the market indicated by the narrowness of the list and the small volume of trading.

Industrial development news of the last week included announcement of a building program involving an expenditure of $1,000,000 at Sarnia, Ont., by the Imperial Oil Company, Ltd., for the improvement of the company's Sarnia refinery. The installation will be known as a "debutanization" plant, and will be for the purpose of improving the quality of gasoline recovered. The work is expected to be completed by the first of next year.

AIR REDUCTION CO., INC.

Air Reduction Co., Inc., reports for the quarter ended June 30, 1931, net profit of $1,026,451 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal to $1.22 a share on 841,288 shares of no-par stock. This compares with net of $1,019,040, equal to $1.21 a share, on a like number of shares in the first quarter. Net for the June, 1930, quarter was $1,360,569, or $1.72 a share on 791,781 shares then outstanding June 30, 1930.

PERE MARQUETTE

Pere Marquette reports for the six months ended June 30 net loss of $751,994 after charges, compared with net in the first six months of 1930 of $1,075,422, equivalent after dividend requirements on 5 per cent prior preferred and 5 per cent preferred to $1.07 a share on 450,460 shares of common. June net loss was $104,155 after taxes and charges, compared with net of $201,377 in June, 1930.

KROGER GROCERY

Kroger Grocery & Baking Company reports for the period Jan. 3, 1931, to June 20, 1931, net sales, $119,736,487; cost of sales, $90,903,884; operating and administration expenses $25,091,318; operating profit, $3,741,285; earnings of subsidiaries $269,672; total income, $4,010,957; depreciation, $1,420,567; interest, $4950; federal taxes, $279,078; net profit, $2,316,242.

SUGAR MELT AND DELIVERIES

Sugar melt by 14 United States refiners this year to July 11 was 2,240,000 long tons, compared with 2,575,000 to July 12 in 1930. Deliveries totaled 2,085,000, compared with 2,360,000.

THE securities advertised in this newspaper are not guaranteed as investments by The Christian Science Monitor.

The publishers aim to accept advertisements of sound securities only, but those making investments on account of such advertisements should make their own investigations before buying.

Purchases made will not involve responsibility on the part of the publishers.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	72	72
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	70	70
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	67¾	67¾
Alleghany Valley 4s '42	100	99¼
Ameri & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	75⅛	75
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	99	98⅝
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	83	83
Amer Inter 5½s '49	85	85
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	83	80
Amer Smelting 5s '47	103¼	103⅛
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	104⅛	104⅛
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	134	134
Amer T&T col 5s '46	107	106⅞
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	108⅝	108⅛
Amer T&T 5s '65	108⅝	108⅜
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	110⅝	110⅝
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	102⅛	102⅛
Armour & Co 4½s '39	80⅛	80
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	74⅛	71½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	100⅝	100⅛
Atlanta & Birm 4s '63	54⅛	53
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	97⅝	97⅛
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	98⅛	97¼
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	97¼	97⅛
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	100⅞	100⅛
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	91	90⅝
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	101	100⅝
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	100	100
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '65	108	107⅞
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	91⅛	91⅛
Beech Cr RR 4s	100¼	100¼
Beth Ind Loan 6s '46	98	98
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	103½	103⅜
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	105⅛	105⅛
Boston & Maine 5s '67	100¼	100¼
Boston & Maine 4¾s	98	98
Bklyn City 1st	81½	80
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	102	101¾
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	91	91
Bur Cr & N 5s	102⅞	102⅞
Bush Term 1st 4s '52	92	91
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	100⅝	100½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	100⅝	100⅛
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	102	101¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	100¾	100
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	106	106
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	106	105⅝
Can North 4½s '35	102¾	102¾
Can North deb 7s '40	112¾	112¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	85⅛	85⅛
Can Pacific 4½s '60	97¾	97¾
Can Pacific 5s '54	102¼	102
Cen District Tel 5s	106	106
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	95½	95½
Cen Ill El&Gas 5s '51	97½	97½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	103⅛	103
Cen Steel Co 8s '41	114	114
Certainteed 5½s '48	57	54¾
Ches Corp 5s '47	98¼	97¾
Ches & O cv 4½s '93	102¼	102¼
Ches & O gen 4½s '92 reg	104½	104½
Ches & O 4½s B	101⅞	101⅞
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	69¾	69⅞
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	103	103
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	33½	33½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	66⅝	66½
Chicago M StP&Pac arj 2000	23⅜	22½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	61	59¾
Chicago & Nw gen 3½s '87	75½	75½
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	82½	82½
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	76	75⅛
Chicago & Nw 4½s C	83	83
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	93¼	92
Chicago R&P 4½s '52 A	82	81¼
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	78	77½
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	106⅛	106⅛
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	116½	116½
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	91¼	91¼
Chile Copper 5s '47	88⅝	88
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	96⅞	96⅝
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	97	97
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	110½	110½
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	101¼	101¼
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	98⅝	98½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	99½	99¼
Com Az Antilla 7½s '37	24	24
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	98	98
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	98	97¾
Con Gas 4½s '51	102¾	102½
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	107¾	107½
Cons Ry 4s '54	74	74
Container Corp 5s ct '43	32	30¼
Container Corp 6s '46	60	60
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	88⅞	88¾
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	41½	41½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	63	62½
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	73	73
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '53	96⅝	96⅝
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	105⅛	105⅛
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	103⅝	103⅜
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	65	65
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	103⅞	103¾
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	104	104
Detroit Riv Tun 4½s '61	103	102¾
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	91½	91¼
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	106⅛	105¾
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	37	37
Erie RR ref 5s '67	77	75¼
Erie RR gen lien	76⅞	75⅞
Erie RR gen 5s '75	76⅞	75
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	95	95
Fla Cast Coast 5s '74	20	20
Gannett 6s '43	74	74
Gen Mott Acc Corp 6s '37	104½	104⅝
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	77¼	76½
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	34	33¾
Goodrich 6s '45	64	62⅝
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	98	97¾
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	91¼	91¼
Gould Coupler 6s '40	41	41
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	107⅞	107¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	113	112⅞
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	94⅝	94½
Great Northern 5s '73 C	102¼	102⅛
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	108⅝	108½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	110¼	110
Gulf States Steel 5½s	56	55½
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	52	52
Hudson Coal 5s '62	61	61
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	79	79
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	100	99¾
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102⅛	101
Ill Bel Tel rfg 5s '56	106⅝	106¼
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	81¾	81½
Ill Central 4¾s '66	76½	76
Ill Central 5s '52	97¾	97¾
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	77	77
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s '63	86¾	86½
Ind Limestone 6s '41	25	25
Ind Ill & Iowa RR 4s	96½	96½
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	95	94¾
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	81⅝	80¾
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	91½	90¼
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	87¾	87¼
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	71⅝	71½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	71⅝	71
Inter Rap Trans 5s '32	54	54
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	91	90½
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	70½	70½
Int & G Nor 5s C '56	77	77
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	87	87
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	50½	50
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	74	74
Int Paper 6s '55	54½	53¾
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	66½	66½
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	63	63
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	52	52
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	77½	77¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	91½	91¼
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	85½	84¾
Inv Eq Corp 5s	72¼	72¼
Kanawha & Mich 4s '90	89	89
Kan City PtS&Mem 4s '36	91	91
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	79	79
Wan City So rfg 5s' 50	91⅝	91
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	97¾	97⅜
Kan Gas &Elec 4½s '80	98¾	98½
Kings Co Lt 6½s '54	119	119
Lack Steel con 5s' 50	102¾	102¾
Laclede Gas 5½s' 53 C	102	101½
Laclede Gas 5½s D	101½	101½
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	84	84
L'Autaro 6s' 54	38	38
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	86½	85⅞
Loew's Inc 6s' 41	98	98
Long Oak 6s	106	106
Louis Arkansas 5s' 69	54½	54
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s' 52	106¾	106¾
L&N uni 4s '40	99⅞	99⅝
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	97	97
L&N C LT 5s	100⅝	100⅝
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	26¼	22
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	95¼	95¼
Metro Edison 4½s' 68	100⅝	100⅝
Metro Water 5½s' 50	53	53
Mich Cen 4½s '79	102	102
Midland of NJ 5s' 40	81	81
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	104⅛	104
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s' 61	104	103¾
Mo K & T 1st 4s' 90	88½	88½
Mo K & T adj 5s' A '67	79⅛	78½
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	96⅞	96⅝
Mo Pacific gen 4s' 75	62	60⅝
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	84⅛	83
Mo Pacific 5s G '73	83	83
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	84¼	83⅞
Mo Pac 5s I '81	84	83
Montana Power rfg 5s' 43	105	105
Montana Power 5s A '62	102¾	102⅞
Morris & Co 1st 4½s' 39	73	72¾
Murray Body 6½s '34	93	93
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	102⅛	102
Newberry 5½s	90	90
New Eng T&T 5s' 52	111⅞	111⅞
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	83¼	83
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	93¼	92¾
N O T & M 5½s '54	75⅛	75
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	84⅝	84¼
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	94¾	94½
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	98⅛	97½
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	96⅞	96½
NYC&HR rfg 4½s N	97⅛	96½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	105⅞	105⅝
NYC L SL cou 3½s '98	83½	83½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	74	73½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	88	88
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	94	94
NY Dock Co 4s '51	74½	74½
NY Dock Co 5s '38	60½	60
NY Edison 5s '44	106⅛	106½
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	100⅛	100⅛
NY NH&H 4½s '67	94	93½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	115⅝	115½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	59¼	59¼
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	104⅛	104⅛
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	105⅞	105⅝
Norf & W con 4s '96	100⅛	100
North Am Co 5s '61	101⅞	101
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	102⅝	102¼
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	104	104
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	107	107
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	68⅛	68⅛
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	94⅝	94½
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	110⅛	110⅛
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	105	105
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	106	106
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	95⅞	95
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	105¾	105⅛
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	106⅜	106¼
Paramount ublic 5½s '50	79	78
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	89	88
Penn P & L 4½s '81	98¾	98½
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	59	59
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	95½	95
Penn Railroad 4½s '63	103¼	103
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	101½	101
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	96⅛	96
Penn Railroad 5s '64	104⅛	104
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	110⅛	110⅛
Pere Marquette 5s '56	98	98
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	89	88½
Phil Balt & W 4s	100⅛	100⅛
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	84	83⅝
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	103	103
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	98⅛	98
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	103⅛	103⅛
Pitts CC&StL 4s H	98⅛	98⅛
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	100⅛	100⅛
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	66	63⅝
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	84	84
Pub Svc E&G 4s	96⅞	96⅛
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	104⅝	104⅜
Pure Oil 5½s '37	88⅝	88⅝
Pure Oil 5½s '40	84	83⅛
Read rfg 4½s '97	101½	101⅛
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	79⅛	79⅛
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	88⅛	88⅛
Rochester Gas 7s '46	105⅛	105⅛
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	91	91
St Louis RM&Pac 5s '55	51⅛	51⅛
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	67⅝	67
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	58	54¾
St Louis & F 5s B '50	78¾	77
St Louis SW 1st 4s '89	75⅛	75
St Louis SW con 4s '32	80	80
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	108⅛	108½
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	94⅝	94¼
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	75	75
Shell Pipe 5s '52	90	89⅝
Shell Union 5s '47	77¼	77
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	80	78½
Shubert Theater 6s '42	10	10
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	94	93½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	96½	96
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	103	102⅝
Sinclair Pipe L sf s5 '42	101⅞	101⅞
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	97	97
Southern Bell & Tel 5s '41	106	106
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	103¼	103¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	93⅝	93⅝
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	95	94⅝
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	92¼	91⅞
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	100⅛	100
Southern Ry gen 4s 56	81	80¾
Southern Ry con 5s '94	106¼	106¼
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	107½	107½
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	107⅝	107⅝
Stand Oil NNJ 5s '46	104¼	104⅛
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	100⅛	100⅛
Stevens Htel 6s '45	52	50
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	90	90
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	107¼	107¼
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	98⅝	98⅝
Texas Corp 5s '44	95	94½
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	93	93
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	93	93
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	93	93
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	56⅛	55¾
Third Ave adj 5s' 60	45	43⅞
Union El L & P 5½s '54	104¼	104¼
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	102	101½
Union Pacific 4s '68	94⅛	94⅛
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	97	96⅝
Union Pacific 4½s '67	100⅛	100
US Rubber Co 5s '47	70	69⅛
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	90⅛	90⅛
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	103¼	103⅛
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	69¼	68⅛
Vanadium cv 5s '42	85⅛	85
Vertientes Sugar s '42	35	35
Virginia Ry 5s '62	106⅝	106⅝
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	103½	103½
Wabash RR 4s	81	81
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	103¾	102¾
Wabash RR 5s B '76	67⅛	67⅛
Wabash RR 5s D '80	67	66⅞
Warren Bros Co 6s '41	87	86⅞
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	41	40
Winston Salem 4s	95⅛	95⅛
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	105⅜	105⅜
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	110	110
Western Marland 5½s '77	88⅛	88⅛
Western NY & Pa 4s '43	97⅞	97⅞
Western Union 5s '51	103⅛	103½
Western Union col 5s '38	105	105
Western Union 6½s '36	109⅛	109⅛
Western Union 5s '60	103⅛	103½
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	80⅛	80⅛
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 A	101	100⅛
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 B	100¼	100

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Jul23	Last Jul22
3½s '47	102.30	102.20	102.20	102.30
1st 4¼s '47	103.10	103.10	103.10	103.11
4th 4¼s '38	104.30	104.29	104.29	104.30
US 3½s '49	101.21	101.15	101.15	101.20
US 4s '54	106.30	106.20	106.20	106.26
US 4¼s '52	113.6	113.6	113.6	113.11

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	54	54
Adriatic Elec 7s '52	95	95
Akershus 5s '63	93½	93
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	43	43
Antioquia 2nd 7 '57	43	43
Antioquia 7s A '45	55	55
Antioquia 7s D '45	54	54
Antwerp 5s '58	100¼	100
Argentine Gov 5s' 45	75	75
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	70½	69
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	78	77
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	77	76¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	77¼	77
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	77½	77
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	78¼	78
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	78	77
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	77	77
Argentine Gov 6s' 57 A	77	76¼
Argentine Gov 6s' 58 B	77	77
Australia 4½s '56	60¼	60
Australia 5s '55	64¾	64
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	81¾	80¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	106	106
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	62	62
Belgium (King) 6s '55	102¼	101½
Belgium (King) 6½s' 49	106½	106¼
Belgium (King) 7s '55	111½	111½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	107⅝	106½
Berlin (City) 6s' 58	57¾	57¾
Berlin (City) 6½s' 50	62¼	62½
Berlin Elec 6½s' 51	65¼	65¼
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s' 51	52½	52
Berlin Elec 6s' 55	53½	53
Bogota (City) 8s '45	70	69½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	17⅞	17⅞
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	18½	18½
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	51	51
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	52⅛	50½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	52	51⅜
Brazil (U) 8s '41	65	65
Bremen 7s '35	75	73
Brisbane 6s '50	63¼	63¼
Budapest (City) 6s '62	54	53
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	48	47
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	50⅝	50
Bulgaria 7½s '68	64½	60
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	61	61
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	103⅛	103
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	95½	95⅝
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	107	107
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	61½	61½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	37¾	37¾
Chile (Bank) 6s '57	45	44½
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	52	50½
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	42	40
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	42	40
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	42	41¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	40	39
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	56¾	5¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	41¾	41¾
Chilean Loan 7s '60	41½	41½
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	60	55
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	56⅝	56⅝
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	65¼	64⅝
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	66⅜	64½
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	98¾	98⅝
Cordoba (City) 7s '37	65	64
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	62	62
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	81	80
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	94	93½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	66⅝	66
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '58	54½	54
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	108¼	107*
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	96	95⅝
Denmark (King), 5½s '55	100⅝	100½
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105¼	104½
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	89½	89½
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	89	88
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	89	87½
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '2d '40	89	88
Dresden 7s '45	72	72
Dutch E I 6s '47	101¼	101¼
Finland 5½s '58	75	75
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	83½	83½
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	102¾	102
Frankfort 6½s '53	55	55
French (Rep) 7s '49	119	119
French (Rep) 7½s '41	124⅝	124⅝
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	74½	73
German 7s '49	83	81
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	59	59
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	54	53
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	53	53
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	66	65
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	52	52
Germ El Pow '53	61	60
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	59⅞	57⅝
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	71	71
Greek 6s '68	81	81
Greek 7s '64	98	98
Hungary Mun 7s '46	62	62
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	45	45
Irish Free State 5s '60	102⅞	102
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	91¼	91
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	92½	92½
Italy (King) 7s '51	100	99⅝
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	94	94
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	98¼	97¾
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	107⅝	107¼
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	87	87
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	72	72
Milan (City) 6½s '52	88⅝	88
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	38⅛	38
Montecatin 7s '37 ww	93⅛	93¼
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	93⅛	93¾
Montevideo (City) 6s '59	56	56
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	105⅝	105⅝
New South Wales 5s '57	57	57
New South Wales 5s '58	57	57
Nord Rys 6½s '50	106⅛	106⅛
North German Lloyd 6s '47	63⅛	63
Norway (Mun) Bank 5s '70	102⅝	102⅝
Norway (King) 5s '63	100¼	99¾
Norway (King) 5½s '65	102⅝	102⅝
Norway (King) 6s '43	103⅝	102¼
Norway (King) 6s '44	103⅛	103¼
Norway (King) 6s '52	101¾	101¼
Nuremberg 6s '52	54	54
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	81¾	81¾
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	94⅞	94½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	100	100
Oslo (City) 6s '55	101	101
Oslo G&E 5s '63	96¼	95⅛
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	90	86
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	104	103½
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	104⅛	104⅛
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	102⅛	102⅛
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	20	20
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	20	20
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	103½	103½
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	69	69
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	75	75
Prussia 6½s '51	60	60
Prussia 6s '52	57	52
Rhine Main 7s '50	75	75
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	62½	60¼
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	64	64
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 xw	62⅛	60
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	50	50
Rima Steel Corp 7s '55	70¼	70¼
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	32	31
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	41½	41
Rome (City) 6½s '52	88⅛	88¼
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	89⅛	89⅛
Rumania 7s '59	74½	74
San Paulo (City) 6½s '57	36	35⅛
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	36½	35
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '56	63	61
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	75	75
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	73½	73½
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	51½	51⅛
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	53½	53⅛
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	62¼	62⅛
Saxon State 6½s '46	59	59
Saxon State 7s '45	64½	64¼
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	106⅝	106⅛
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	72⅞	72¼
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	91	91
Siemens 6½s '51	80⅛	80⅛
Siemens 7s '35	89	89
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	50⅛	50
Sydney 5½s '55	56	56
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	104⅛	103⅛
Swiss Government 5½s '46	105⅝	105⅝
Taiwan 5½s '71	94⅛	94
Toho Elec Pow 6s '32	99⅛	99⅛
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	100⅞	100⅛
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	83⅛	83⅛
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	96⅛	96⅛
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	84⅝	84⅜
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	107⅝	107⅛
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	50	48½
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	50	48⅛
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	50½	50½
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '64	56	56
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	72	71
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	58⅛	55
Vienna 6s '52	83⅛	83⅛
Warsaw 7s '58	51⅞	51⅞
Westphalia El 6s '53	51	50⅛
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	100⅛	100

Structural Steel Demand Increases

AUTHORITATIVE estimates on structural steel requirements the last week reflect some upturn in building activity. The total for the period was placed at 49,500 tons. This amount is more than twice the requirements of either of the preceding two weeks.

Among the major projects contributing to the 49,500-ton total is a parcel-post building in New York, taking 15,000 tons. A set of transmission towers from Peoria to Chicago, for the Insull interests, will take 7500 tons. Bridge and highway construction in Louisiana accounts for another 10,000 tons. At Sunnyvale, Calif., a naval air base will require 8000 tons.

BIG BUILDER OF MOTORCARS REPORTS GAIN

General Motors Corp. Net for Second Quarter Up From 1930 Period

NEW YORK, July 23—Net profits of General Motors Corporation, in the second quarter gained 3.3 per cent over last year, while working capital advanced to $328,651,750, an increase of $47,614,114 from Dec. 31, 1930, and the highest for June 30 in the corporation's history. It was exceeded only by the working capital of $362,745,419 Sept. 30, 1928.

Holdings of cash, U. S. Government and other marketable securities at $245,856,668 were up $66,819,597 since Dec. 31, 1930, and the highest since Sept. 30, 1928, when cash assets were $263,864,484. Since then investments in unconsolidated affiliated and subsidiary companies have been increased by more than $97,000,000 out of liquid funds.

The report, including equity in undivided profits or losses of subsidiaries and affiliated companies, not consolidated, shows net income for the quarter ended June 30, 1931, of $55,122,767 after depreciation, interest, federal taxes, etc., equivalent after preferred dividend requirements, to $1.22 a share, par $10, on the 43,500,000 shares of common stock, against $28,999,409, or 61 cents a share on the common in the preceding quarter.

In June quarter of 1930 the company reported net income, excluding $9,517,943 non-recurring profit before federal taxes from sales of General Motors' stock, of $53,386,768, equal, after preferred dividends to $1.17 a share on the common and, including the non-recurring profit, total net income was $60,963,841, equal, after preferred dividends, to $1.34 a share on the common.

The net income for the six months, including equity in undivided profits or losses of subsidiary and affiliated companies not consolidated, was $84,122,176, equal, after preferred dividends, to $1.83 a common share. In the first half of 1930 the net income, excluding nonrecurring profit, was $98,355,355, equal to $2.15 a common share, and the total net income, including nonrecurring profit, was $105,932,428, equal to $2.32 a common share.

Mr. A. P. Sloan Jr., president, says in the quarterly report:

"Total sales of cars in units by the corporation to its dealers exceeded the corresponding item of a year ago by 6.1 per cent. While progress has been made in injecting into the corporation's operations further operating economies, the influence on net profits has been offset by the shift of demand to lower priced units, reflecting the general circumstances prevailing during the period under review.

"Sales of the automotive industry as a whole to consumers in the United States were approximately 27 per cent less in the second quarter than a year ago. Sales of General Motors cars to consumers were 2.5 per cent less in the second quarter than a year ago.

COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS CORP.

Commercial Solvents Corporation reports for the quarter ended June 30 net profit of $644,799 after depreciation, federal taxes and reserves, equal to 25 cents a share on the 2,529,996 common shares, compared with $537,444, or 21 cents a share on the 2,529,873 shares in the preceding quarter and $747,025, or 30 cents a share on 2,481,876 shares, in the June quarter of 1930. Six months' net profit was $1,182,343, or 46 cents a share on the 2,529,996 shares, compared with $1,497,517, or 60 cents a share on 2,481,876 shares in 1930. The regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents was declared payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 10.

NICKEL DISCOVERY REPORTED

LONDON, July 23—Reports from East Africa say that the Tanganyika Government has granted prospecting rights over an area of 1200 square miles near Dodoma, where an extensive discovery of nickel is reported. American and Canadian interests are sending representatives to examine the properties, where they hope to acquire options.

New York Curb

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
1 Aero Underwrit	8	8	8
3 Affiliated Prod	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
†25 Alum Co Am	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛
2 Am Cities P&L B	7⅛	7	7
3 Am Com Pow A	13	12⅝	13
1 Am Corp	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
3 Am Cyan B	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
11 Am Equities	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
6 Am & Fgn Pow war	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
2 Am Founders	3⅛	3	3⅛
8 Am Gas & El	66	65⅝	66
13 Am Sup Power	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
1 Am Yvette	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
9 Appalach Gas	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝
1 Appalach Gas A war	⅛	⅛	⅛
8 Ark Nat Gas	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
†50 Armstrong Ck	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
3 Art Metals	6	6	6
15 Asso Gas & El A	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
3 Atlas Util	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
B			
1 Babcock & Wil	93	93	93
†50 Borne Scrymser	10	10	10
9 Bras Tr & Lt	19¼	19	19¼
1 Brillo Mfg	8	8	8
1 Buf Niag&E P 1st pf	103	103	103
1 Bwana M'Kubui	1	1	1
C			
3 Cable & Wire B	½	½	½
2 CAM Co vtc	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1 Carib Syn	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3 Cent Pub Serv A	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
1 Cent States El	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
3 Centrif Pipe	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
4 Cent W Pub Serv A	17	17	17
3 Cheth Ph Al nv	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
20 Cities Service	16⅛	16¼	16⅛
1 Cleve Tract	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
1 Colum O&G vtc	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
10 Commun Wat Ser	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
†50 Cont Sh cvt pf	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
1 Copeland Prod	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
4 Cord Corp	8⅛	8	8
8 Crocker & Wheel	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛
2 Crown C Intl A	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1 Curtis Mfg A	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
D			
6 Dayton Airpl	¾	¾	¾
6 De Forest	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛
1 Derby Oil	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
5 Duquesne Gas	1	1	1
E			
2 East States Pow B	19	19	19
1 East Util Asso A	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
2 East Util Asso cv	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
134 El Bond & Sh	38⅝	37⅝	38⅛
1 El Bond & Sh 5(P) pf	91¼	91¼	91¼
1 El Pow Assoc A	13¼	13¼	13¼
1 Electric Share	13	13	13
F			
3 Ford Mot Cana A	17	16⅞	16⅞
11 Ford Mot Ltd	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛
1 Foremost Fabrics	½	½	½
1 Fox Theater A	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
G			
1 Gen Aviation Corp	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
†150 Gen Gas & El cv pf B	49½	49	49
2 Globe Underwrit	7½	7½	7½
1 Gold Seal Elec	¾	¾	¾
1 Golden Center Min	¾	¾	¾
5 Goldman Sachs	5⅝	5½	5½
5 Gulf Oil Corp Pa	58	58	58
H			
1 Hazeltine	16	16	16
1 Hecla Min	5¾	5¾	5¾
3 Hudson Bay M & S	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
I			
†75 Ill Pow&Lt $6 pf	91¼	91¼	91¼
1 Ind Pipe Line	12¼	12¼	12¼
1 In Co Nor Am	54¼	54¼	54¼
1 Insurance Sec	6½	6½	6½
5 Internat Pet	12	12	12
1 Inter Saf Raz B	11	11	11
K			
1 Kolster BBrandes	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
L			
1 Leonard Oil	¾	¾	¾
1 Lerner Stores	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
M			
1 MacMarr St	10¼	10¼	10¼
2 Mavis Bott A	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
2 May Radio & Telev	18	18	18
1 Mexico Ohio Oil	3¾	3¾	3¾
2 Mid St Pet A vtc	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1 Mid St Pet B vtc	⅞	⅞	⅞
3 Mid West Util	18	17¾	17⅞
1 Minn Honey pf	83½	83½	83½
1 Mo Kans Pipe L	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
†50 Mohawk Hud 1 pf	106¾	106¾	106¾
N			
1 National Tm Co	2½	2½	2½
1 Nat Avia	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
1 Nat Fam Stores	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
3 Nat Fuel Gas	19⅛	19	19
3 Nat Investors	5	5	5
†100 Nat P&Lgt 6% pf	100⅝	100¼	100⅝
1 Nat Service	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
†30 New Eng Pow pf	82¼	82¼	82¼
1 Newmont Min	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
3 Niag Hud Pow	11¼	11⅛	11¼
9 Nordon Ltd	¼	¼	¼
8 Nor Am Avia A war	¾	¾	¾
1 Nor European Oil	¾	¾	¾
O			
10 Ohio Cop	¼	¼	¼
P			
1 Pandem Oil	3-16	3-16	3-16
5 Pan-Am Airways	25	25	25
4 Pennroad Corp	6¼	6⅛	6¼
†50 Pa Cent L & P	78	78	78
1 Petroleum Corp war	⅜	⅜	⅜
1 Pilot Radio A	10¼	10¼	10¼
5 Pub Ut Hold war	9-16	9-16	9-16
6 Pub Ut Hold xw	3¾	3¾	3¾
2 Pub Ut Hold pf	30	30	30
†40 Pug Sd Pw 6% pf	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
R			
2 Rainbow L Prod B	⅜	⅜	⅜
4 Republic Gas Corp	9⅜	9¼	9⅜
1 Reliance Manage	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
3 Reybarn Inc	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
S			
9 St Anthony Gold	⅛	⅛	⅛
5 Schul Un 5c-$1 St	¼	¼	¼
1 Seaboard Util	3½	3½	3½
2 Segal Lock	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
1 Selected Indust	2¾	2¾	2¾
1 Sel Ind Allot ctfs	53½	53½	53½
1 Sentry Saf Control	1	1	1
1 Shattuck Denn	3½	3½	3½
1 Shenandoah	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
†10 Smith A O	114	114	114
1 Socony-Vacuum Corp n	18	18	18
3 South Penn Oil	13⅝	13¼	13⅝
5 Stand Oil Ind	27⅝	27	27
1 St Oil Ky	19	19	19
5 Strauss (Nathan)	6⅛	5¾	5¾
1 Sunray Oil	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1 Syrac Wash Mch B	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
T			
1 Teck Hugh Gold	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
2 Texon Oil & Land	8½	8½	8½
1 Tubize Chat B	5¾	5¾	5¾
1 Tung-Sol Lamp pf	26¼	26¼	26¼
U			
1 United Carr Fast	4½	4½	4½
4 United Corp war	9⅞	9½	9½
19 Unit El Serv rt	1-32	1-32	1-32
14 Unit Founders	5¼	5	5¼
5 United Gas	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
2 United Gas war	2¾	2⅝	2¾
2 United Gas pf	82	82	82
7 Un Lt & Power A	20¾	20½	20½
1 U S nt Sec pf	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
1 U S Elec Pow war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 United Verde Ext	9½	9⅛	9⅛
1 Utility Equities	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
17 Util Pow & Lt	8¾	8½	8¾
V			
13 Vacuum Oil	44⅝	43¾	44
W			
1 Walgreen Co	17	17	17
5 Wenden Cop Min	⅛	¼	⅛
1 Wil-Low Cafet pf	23½	23½	23½
37 Woolworth Ltd	11¼	10⅞	11¼
Y			
8 Y Oil & Gas	1⅝	1½	1⅝

DOMESTIC BONDS

(Sales in $1000)

Sales	High	Low	12:30
1 Ala Pow 5s '68	104	104	104
2 Am Cmwlth Pow 6s '40	73½	73½	73½
2 Am G & E 5s 2028	100½	100½	100½
2 Am Pow & L 6s 2016	105	105	105
Am Rad 4½s '47	100	100	100
2 Am Roll M 4½s '33	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
5 Appalach Gas ½s '45	62½	62	62
4 Appalach Gas 6s '45 B	50	49	49
5 Ark Pow & Lt 5s '56	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 As G&E 5½s'38 inv ctf	64½	64½	64½
19 Asso G & E 5s '50	67⅞	67¼	67½
8 Asso G & E 5s '68	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
1 Asso G & E 4½s '49 C	62	62	62
4 Asso Rayon 5s '50	47⅞	47¼	47⅞
5 Baldwin Loco 5½s '33	101	100⅞	101
5 Bell Tel Can 5s '55 A	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
2 Caro P & L 5s '56	104½	104½	104½
3 Cent Ariz L & P 5s '60	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
2 Cent Ill P S 5s '68 G	101	101	101
17 Cent Ill PS 4½s '67 F	92½	92⅛	92½
1 Cent P & L 5s '56	93	93	93
13 Cent Pub Serv 5½s '49	73⅛	73	73
2 Cent St El 5s '48	65	65	65
1 Cent StP&L 5½s'53	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
4 Chic Dist El 4½s'70A	94⅛	94	94⅛
1 Cities Ser 5s'66	62⅛	62½	62⅛
44 Cities Ser 5s'50	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝
2 Cities Ser Gas 5½s'42	69	69	69
10 Cities Ser Pw 5½s'52	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝
3 Comwlth Edis 4s'81	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
1 Comwlth Ed 4½s'57 D	103	103	103
2 Cons G Balt 4½s'70 H	105	105	105
6 Cons Gas Balt 4s'81	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1 Cons Gas Util 6½s'43A	80	80	80
101 Cont Gas&El 5s'58 A	85	84⅛	84⅛
9 East Util In 5s'54 A	59⅛	59	59
1 Ed Elec Ill 5s'33	103	103	103
1 Ed Elec Ill 3¼s'31	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
5 Fed Water 5½s'54	61	61	61
5 Fisk Rub 5½s'31	16	16	16
1 Fla Pow & Lt 5s'54	88	88	88
3 Gatineau Pow 5s'56	90½	90½	90½
3 Gen Bronze 6s'40	60½	60½	60½
1 Gen Mot 5s'33	102¼	102¼	102¼
7 Geo Pow 5s'67	102½	102¼	102½
2 Gillette 5s'40	93¾	93¾	93¾
9 Gobel (A) 6½s'35 A	70¾	69	70¾
8 Gt West Pow 5s'46	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 Gulf Oil Pa 5s'47	102⅝	102	102
2 Houst Lt&Pow 4½'78D	99¼	99¼	99¼
2 Hygrade Foods 6s'49 A	49½	49½	49½
8 Ill Pw&Lt 5s'56 C	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
6 Ill Pow&Lt 6s'53 A	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2 Ill Pow&Lt 5½s'54 B	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1 Indnapls P&L 5s'57 A	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
6 Insull Util In 6s'40B	85	84½	84½
2 Interl Pow Sec 7s'57E	96¼	96¼	96¼
1 Interl Pow Sec 7sF'52	87	87	87
5 Interl Sec Am 5s'47	70	70	70
11 Inters Pow 5s'57	87¾	87½	87¾
1 Kan G&E 6s 2022 A	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
2 Kimberly Cl 5s '43 A	99	99	99
5 Kop Gas & C 5s '47	99½	99½	99½
14 Lex Util 5s '52	96¼	96¼	96¼
1 Libby McN&L 5s '42	92¾	92¾	92¾
14 Louis P&L 5s '57	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞
1 Mass Gas 5½s '46	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Mass Util 5s '49 A	96	96	96
3 Mid West Util 5s '35	93⅛	92¾	92¾
2 Miss Pow&Lt Co 5s '57	96⅛	96	96
4 Miss R Pow 5s '55	95	95	95
9 Mononga WP5½s'53B	100	100	100
2 Natl El Pow 5s '78	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
1 Natl Food 6s '44	63	63	63
16 Nat Pw & Lt 5s 2030 B	86⅝	86	86
11 Nat Pub Serv 5s '78	69¾	69⅜	69¾
35 Nat Steel 5s '56	98¼	98	98
2 Nat Tea 5s '35	98	98	98
11 Nebr Pow 4½s '81	102¾	102½	102½
3 Nevada Cal Ed 5s '56	91	90¾	90¾
1 NE G&E 5s '50	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
1 NE Gas & El 5s '48	86	86	86
6 NE Pow 5½s '54	89⅛	89	89
26 NY Pow & Lt 4½s '67	99¾	99⅝	99¾
10 Niag Falls Pow 6s '50	106¼	106¼	106¼
4 Nor Ind Pb S 4½s'70E	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
1 Nor Oh P&L 5½s '51	104½	104⅛	104⅛
27 Nor State Pw 4½s '61	98⅝	98½	98⅝
5 Ohio Edison 5s '60	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1 Pac G&E 4½s '60 F	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Pac G&E 5½s '52 C	106½	106½	106½
4 Pac P&L 5s '55	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
5 Penn CenP&L 4½s '77	97¼	97	97
60 Penn Dk&Ware 6s '49	60	59	59⅛
6 Penn El 4s '71 F	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
7 Penn OhEd 5½s'50 B	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
11 P Oh P&L 5½s '54 A	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1 Peop Lt&P 5s '79 ww	34¾	35⅞	35⅞
6 Peop GLt&Coke4sB'81	95¼	95	95
1 PotomacEdis 4½s'61F	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
10 Proc & Gam 4½s '47	105	105	105
3 Pub S N Ill 4½s '81 F	98¼	98¼	98¼
5 Pug SdP&L 5½s '49	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Pug SoP&L 5s '50 C	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1 Queens B G 4½s '59	102½	102½	102½
8 Repub Gas 6s A '45	89¼	88¾	89¼
1 St L Gas & Coke 6s '47	33	33	33
5 Safe Har W S 4½s '79	99½	99½	99½
1 Scripps 5½s '43	90½	90½	90½
12 Shaw W&P 4½s '67 A	97⅛	97½	97½
18 Shaw W&P 4½s '70 D	97¼	97	97
12 SEP&L 6s 2025 A xw	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 South Cal Ed 5s '51	105½	105½	105½
1 So Cal Gas 5s '57	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Sou'west Nat Gs 6s '45	46½	46½	46½
4 Stand G&E 6s '35 con	101⅞	101½	101½
2 Stand G&E 6s '51	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Stand G&E 6s '66	98½	98½	98½
2 Standard P&L 6s '57	95⅜	95¼	95¼
1 Stand Tel 5½s '43	75	75	75
7 Tnn El Pow 5s '56	104¼	103¾	103¾
5 Tex City Gas 5s '48	63½	63½	63½
2 Tex El Serv 5s '60	100	100	100
1 Tex Gulf Util 6s '45	48	48	48
12 Tex P&L 5s '56	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
8 Tri til 5s '79	18	17	17
5 Ulen & Co 6s '44	65	65	65
13 Union Gulf Corp5s'50	102½	102½	102½
1 U S Rub 6s'33	92	92	92
8 Van Sweringen 6s'35	55½	54½	55½
5 Virg Pub Ser 5s'50 B	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
8 West Tex Util 5s'57 A	86⅛	86½	86½

FOREIGN BONDS

Sales	High	Low	12:30
1 Buen Aires Prv 7½s'47	69¾	69¾	69¾
1 Cauca Val 7s'48	45½	45½	45½
8 Cent Bk Ger 6s'51 B	55	55	55
37 Com Priv Bk 5½'s37	67	66¾	66¾
10 Danih Con 5s'53	97½	97⅛	97½
1 Den Mtg Bk 5's72 IX	99¾	99¾	99¾
7 Ger Cons Mun 7s '47	58½	57	57
4 Hamburg El 7s '35	88	88	88
2 Mendoza Pr 7½s '51	42¾	42¾	42¾
1 Rio de Janeiro 6½s '59	34	34	34
5 Ruhr Gas 6½s '53 A	51	51	51
2 Saarbrueck 7s '35	101	101	101
2 Saxon Pub Wks 5s '32	79¾	79¾	79¾
3 Stinnes 7s '46 xw	50	50	50
1 Terni Elec 6½s '53	79	79	79

†Actual sales. *Ex-dividend. aPlus extra. bPlus 10% in stock. ePaid last year. fPayable in stock. gPartly extra. hPlus 5% in stock. kPaid so far this year. jPartly stock. rCash or stock.

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AMERICAN-GENERAL ASSET VALUE LOWER

NEW YORK, July 23—The report of American & General Securities Corp., a subsidiary of American Founders Corp., for the six months ended May 31 says the asset value in liquidation under charter provisions of class A common stock, based on value of the portfolio at market quotations May 31, was $16.34 a share, leaving nothing for the class B common on this basis.

As of June 30, 1931, asset value of the class A common based on market quotations of securities in the portfolio at that date, was $17.92 a share. On May 31, 1930, the company reported asset value in liquidation of the class A common at $25.71 a share and asset value of the class B common at $4.39 a share.

For the six months ended May 31 profit was $261,530 after expenses and taxes. Net losses during the period totaled $884,727, which was charged against reserves.

FREIGHT LOADINGS INCREASE

WASHINGTON, July 23—Loadings of revenue freight for the week ended July 11 totaled 763,881 cars, the car service division of the American Railway Association announced. This was an increase of 95,702 cars above the preceding week, when freight traffic was reduced owing to the observance of the Fourth of July holiday. It was, however, a decrease of 182,404 cars below the corresponding week last year, and a reduction of 302,633 cars under the like week two years ago.

CONTINENTAL SHARES, INC.

Continental Shares, Inc., reports for the six months ended June 30 profit of $31,589 after expenses and interest, but excluding loss on security transactions, and net loss on securities sold amounting to $4,707,507 was charged against profit and loss surplus. Investments carried at $133,248 had indicated market value of $75,648,649 June 30, compared with $147,899,348 and $117,793,917, respectively, Dec. 31, 1930.

PACIFIC POWER FINANCING

New financing for the Pacific Power & Light Company will consist of an additional issue of $3,500,000 of first mortgage and prior lien gold bonds, 5 per cent, series due 1955. The issue has been underwritten by a syndicate headed by W. C. Langley & Co.

A WINDOW in WALL STREET

An Important Meeting

THE approach of the United States Steel Corporation directors' meeting next Tuesday has turned considerable attention in Wall Street to the possibility of a dividend reduction. Opinion, however, seems fairly evenly divided as to whether the present $7 rate will be maintained or reduced to $5. It is felt probable that some holders of the stock will sell if the dividend is cut, and that the price of the shares consequently will drop. On the other hand, a reduction in the dividend rate would be regarded by many as not particularly bearish. It is felt, for one thing, that an element of uncertainty over the rate would be removed, and that buying by those who have been holding off because of that uncertainty would be substantial, especially in the event of a decline in the price of the shares. Moreover, on a $5 basis the stock would yield better than 5¼ per cent at the current market price.

Atmosphere on Ice

Persons who have wished they could crawl into the family refrigerator every now and then in the good old summer time are hearing good news. The field of air conditioning and cooling of public and private buildings is a growing one. In fact, one large ice company is already planning to get in "on the ground floor," and has organized a special engineering department to develop the technical end of the business. It is believed that air conditioning will become an important industrial development within the next decade, and will offer a good outlet for manufactured ice.

Better Tone in Radio

The radio industry is tuning in on better times. The unfilled orders of one large maker of tubes is seen as indication that business in this line is beginning to turn the corner. The backlog of such orders in the hands of the tube maker is about three times as large as at a similar time last year. Recent experience has shown that while the demand for receiving sets may fluctuate with business conditions, the demand for tubes is affected only by drastic changes in trade conditions. The signing of several large contracts by tube makers who supply manufacturers of receiving sets, however, forecasts a change for the better in the industry as a whole.

Far Ports for Cotton

Statistics may be cold. Or they may have a touch of the romantic about them. For instance, there are the figures on American cotton exports in recent months. They show that, though the clipper ship is mostly a memory, the Orient still offers opportunities for American trade. In the 5½ months since the end of January exports of cotton to China, India and Japan have reached the total of 837,000 bales, compared with 357,000 bales in the like period last year and 487,000 bales in the corresponding 1929 period.

C. W. M.

CAMBRIDGE LOAN AWARDED

Cambridge, Mass., awarded to R. W. Pressprich & Co., New York, at 1.38 per cent plus $5 premium, $1,000,000 loan due Jan. 27, 1932. Other bidders were: Shawmut Corporation 1.61 per cent; Central Trust 1.629 per cent plus $5 and Harvard Trust 1.63 per cent.

ENGLISH BANK RATE RAISED

One Per Cent Advance Puts It at 3½ Per Cent—Result of Gold Drain

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, July 23—The Bank of England has raised its rate for demand loans by 1 per cent to 3½ per cent. This has been in consequence of the continued drain of gold, chiefly to France. Outgoings the past week have reached an unprecedented net total of more than £15,000,000 after allowing for all arrivals.

The rise was expected, as foreign exchanges had been moving so heavily against sterling that it has been for some days only a question of how long it would be possible for the Bank of England to continue its cheap credit policy.

Opinion in the city inclines to the belief that the increase now made will not be sufficient. A further substantial increase in the bank rate may thus become necessary at an early date.

The former Bank of England rate of 2½ per cent had been in effect since May 14, when it was reduced from 3 per cent. This had been the first 2½ per cent rate established since 1909.

DIVIDENDS

General Outdoor Advertising Company, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 5. No mention was made relative to the class A dividend of $1 quarterly, due at this time.

Packard Motor Car Company declared a dividend of 10 cents for the third quarter, payable Sept. 12 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Montgomery Ward And Company, Incorporated declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1.75 on the class A stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Insurance Building Corporation declared the usual 50-cent dividend on the $7 preferred, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 23.

National Refining Company declared two quarterly dividends of 12½ cents each on the common, placing the stock on a 50-cent annual basis, compared with $1.50 previously. The dividends are payable Aug. 15, and Nov. 15 to stock of record Aug. 1 and Nov. 1, respectively.

The J. G. Brill Company declared a quarterly dividend of $1.25 on the preferred, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 30, placing the stock on a $5 basis, compared with $7 previously.

Charis Corporation declared the usual extra dividend of 25 cents, and the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 27.

Chile Copper Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 37½ cents, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 4.

Diamond Match Company declared an initial quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the new common, placing the issue on a $1 annual basis. The company also declared a semiannual dividend of 75 cents on the new $25 par participating preferred stock.

Bon Ami Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1 on the class A, payable Oct. 30 to stock of record Oct. 15, and 50 cents on the class B, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 24.

S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Company declared a quarterly dividend of 20 cents, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 22, placing the stock on an 80 cents annual basis, compared with $1.20 previously paid.

N. Y. Dock Company declared a dividend of $2.50 on the preferred, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 5. A similar amount was paid Jan. 15 last.

GENERAL GAS & ELECTRIC

General Gas & Electric Company reports for the 12 months ended June 30, including subsidiaries, net profit of $7,108,405 after charges, taxes and preferred dividends of subsidiaries, compared with $7,823,682 in the previous 12 months.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, July 23 (AP)—Consols for money today were 56½. De Beers was 3⅝, Rand Mines 2¾. Money was 2⅞ per cent. Discount rates on short bills and three-month were 2⅞ per cent.

"SOO" INCOME LOWER

The Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company reported June net operating income of $348,778, compared with $460,260 for June 1930.

THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Jinx, The Camp Bugler

By MILLICENT J. TAYLOR

Part II

"JINX, you play with us and do everything, but it is as if you kept yourself apart," Fanny flung out one evening as they sat watching the sunset reflected in the lake.

Jinx had been listening to Fanny's [illegible] of Knollslea Hall, of Bunny and [illegible] and Barbara, of little Tuppence, at the student government council. Fanny's stories were wonderful to her, like a book she wanted to read over and over. She would sometimes find herself swept with longings, and because she had always trained herself to control any unreasonable desire for the things that did not come her way, she would tell herself firmly that boarding school, in fact more school of any sort, was no part of her life, for she was a bundle girl in a down-town department store, in a plain little black dress and a home-trimmed hat. It was then that she would grow quiet, and at such a time Fanny had flung out her remark.

"It will be strange to look back on this summer, these clothes and all this free time," Jinx mused. "You'll be leading such a different life from mine, as you always have."

"But you'll write to me, Jinx." Then, as Jinx slowly shook her auburn braids, "But you can't come into our camp life like this, so that everyone loves you—then disappear out of it! Besides, why should you?"

"I'm a working girl," Jinx said lightly. Then seeing Fanny near to tears she added, "You'll have other things than Jinx to think about. All your friends will be in school, and I wouldn't have school or family doings to tell you—just the store. But I'll think of you there. You'll know that, won't you?" She had a lump to manage in her throat and could say no more.

Fanny began to weep. "You act as if it was something to separate us that I can go to school and you've got to work. It might easily be the other way around, and then you'd see that we're just the same only doing different things. . . . You said the other day you'd never really known girls like the ones who wore the dresses you wrapped up, until you came to camp. Well, you've helped all of us to consider things we didn't know before, too. I never knew what it would be like not to go to parties, and never even hope for pretty dresses for myself, and yet be gay and ready to think of others in the way you are. I wish we could change places for a bit sometimes, all of us. We'd understand each other better, and you'd see."

Jinx by now was weeping too, but laughing at the same time. "Fanny, I take it all back. I have always thought myself different—with no family and having to go to work early and everything. But this camp and you and the girls and Miss Grey—well, I'm beginning to realize I'm not. We'll go on being friends, if you want to, and when you come to town you can lunch with me in bundle fashion just as I lunched with you in your way, that wonderful day last June." And she wiped Fanny's eyes and her own, until they both laughed together, then scrambled up into the woods to her tent, for it was time to blow the call for council circle.

A Strange Light

That night clouds hung low, with a play of heat lightning that constantly distracted the girls around the circle. There was also a strange light in the southwest, which Jinx overheard two counselors speak of as evidently a big forest fire. The camp went to bed as usual, but Jinx stood on the top of her hill after playing an evening hymn and taps, watching the increasing glow. There had been a long drought and the woods were like tinder.

She was a light sleeper, and was awakened later by the scent of smoke. She sat up, tugged on her tennis shoes, knickers and sweater, and slipped into the open. It was after midnight. The clouds hung lower than ever, with more frequent flashes of heat lightning. Outdoors the smell of smoke was more noticeable. Of course, the rangers were at work on the fire, she knew, and probably men from the village, so there was no danger. Yet she stood on the hilltop watching.

A figure came toward her in the darkness. It was Miss Grey. "My camp bugler, ready to help as always," she exclaimed softly, and stood with her arm around Jinx. "We have telephoned," she said. "It is quite a big fire, but they say it is under control."

Just then a gust of wind whipped them. Then another. And now one of the low clouds seemed to rush toward them with terrific speed, sweeping up everything in its path. "I have been afraid it held wind," said Miss Grey. "What shall we do?" asked Jinx.

They waked the occupants of the two counselors' tents, the camp cook, and the man and his wife in the camp farmhouse. If this kept on they would need to keep watch for hours.

A battered car could be seen approaching the farmhouse, where it stopped. The telephone rang. It was the farmer passing along orders from the forest rangers that the girls should be ready to leave camp, for the wind was carrying sparks in that direction. The four trucks were brought out. Jinx slipped into her tent for her bugle and roused Fanny with a kiss.

Calls in the Night

"We're to pack up. I'm going to play some of the orders I taught you. Help the girls to act naturally, and keep in tent formation just as usual." And she vanished.

The wind was thickened with smoke and now and then weighted with ashes. Most of the girls had wakened and were frightened, for the fire seemed very near and it was all so strange, with the glow in the sky and the smell of burning trees in the ruddy darkness. Jinx conferred with her chief a moment, then mounted to the top of the hill. For a moment she had no breath, for the wind rushed past her. Then from below she could be seen holding the bugle high. A call rang out, caught and blown, but repeated again and again until all got it in spite of the wind "Awake all." . . . Then, "Assemble." . . . "Divide into squads." . . . "Pack up." . . . The girls had trained with these calls and now caught the fun of obeying them. Their familiarity was steadying. Heads of tent "streets," working with the counselors, managed their squads just as at other times. Every few moments the bugle would sound out another order, for Miss Grey had sent her assistant head counselor up to tell Jinx what to "say."

Tents were torn from their moorings, their contents strewn hither and yon. Boats broke away from the wharf and tossed crazily on a rough lake. Sometimes a special order went out, sounding the number of the squad, and with a laugh it would be recognized and carried through. Even the trucks were called from the barns by bugle, and now waited to take the girls out of range of the fire. At length clothes and bedding piled in the lodge, two of the trucks were filled with girls and drove off toward the nearest city.

Suddenly the wind ceased as abruptly as it had begun. A moment's silence, then the low clouds were split with lightning, reverberated with thunder, and with a tremendous rush came the blessed rain.

"Hurrah!" cried Helena, "no forest fire can stand this."

"See if the two trucks can hear you, Jinx," shouted Miss Grey, but Jinx had already thought of it and run back up the little hill. Through the drenching rain of the pale dawn came her signal call. She repeated it, clear and strong, between claps of thunder. A few minutes later, as those who remained sat gayly around the tables in the lodge, having hot cocoa and buns, a shout went up. The two trucks had heard the call and now lumbered in, bringing with them three forest rangers and half a dozen men and boys, smoky and disheveled but jubilant over the downpour.

* * *

Less than a month after "The Adventure," the bundle girl with the auburn braids, again in her black dress, was at work once more in her balcony above the misses' and children's dresses department. The street car early and late was as crowded with strap hangers as ever, the girls around her as full of conversation about movie stars and daily gossip. Jinx knew how to be in it all without being of it, and was as friendly as always with her ready smile and alert brown eyes; but now it did not make her restless.

For as she worked she dreamed of her summer spent in the great outdoors, with wholesome activities and deepening friendships based on the sharing of things that counted with her. She was homesick for it, yes, but she would not let herself think of that. "It isn't right to have had it, if it doesn't help me to be a better bundle clerk, since that's what I am," she wrote Fanny in a letter bubbling with humor about her days. So she went about her work, folding dainty dresses into their boxes for delivery.

Then, one day as she went out for lunch, who should be waiting for her but Mrs. Hunnewell, matron of the orphanage.

"This came today in a letter for the trustees," she said, "and everything's been arranged so I didn't want you to wait until night to know.

Jinx recognized the paper. It was from Miss Grey.

"Dear Camp Bugler," it began. Jinx skipped down the page and gave a little gasp. "This is to tell you that we have arranged something that I think will make you happy, as it rejoices us. We have secured a full scholarship at Knollslea Hall for you, and the friend who has given it will take care of all your extra expenses like clothes and allowance. So we are looking forward to having our Jinx with us again, this time for a whole winter. You will come to know as friends the girls you have heard about, and will go on with your studies that Mrs. Hunnewell was so sorry you were obliged to give up.

"I would have told you before you left camp, for it was practically arranged then; but Knollslea's Camp Bugler on that day when she said good-by to all that meant so much—friends, leisure, camp life—to return to her work as bundle girl, showed such high courage that I could not spoil it somehow by telling her our plans.

"In two weeks I will send Fanny's aunt to the orphanage for you, and you may then be bundle girl to your own new clothes for Knollslea Hall."

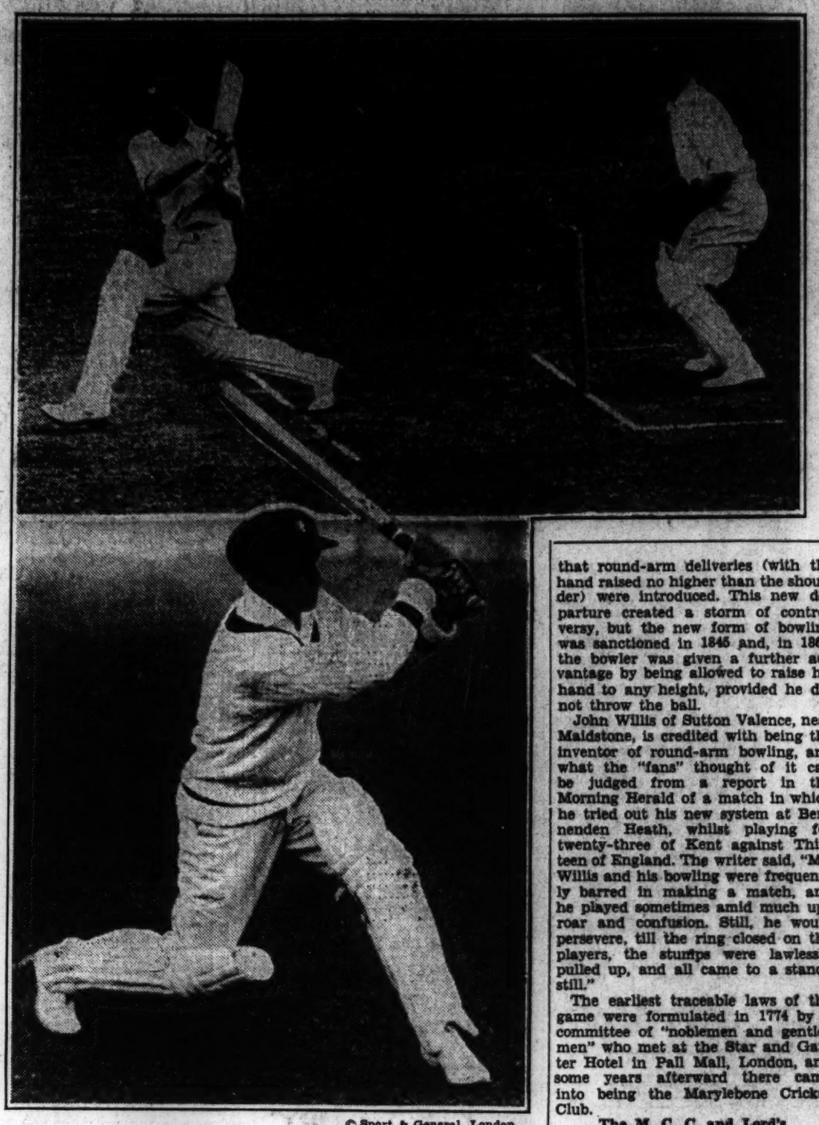
Jinx went back to her work after Mrs. Hunnewell's "celebration lunch" and wrapped bundles as in a dream. "Too many romantic stories," she thought with a smile. "Stories! And the things that really happen are more wonderful!"

As the closing hour drew near she attacked a pile of clothing to be folded into boxes before she left.

"Boarding school outfit," she noted, as she saw the tailored uniform supplied by her store for a certain exclusive girls' school. Then she folded each one with special care, and gave each a little loving pat. "Maybe I'll get to know a girl like her," she mused, enjoying the dresses and sweaters as she so often did, "and maybe we'll be friends."

(The End)

Two Famous Batsmen



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Upper: Jack Hobbs Hitting a Ball to the Boundary in the England vs. Australia Test Match at Manchester. Lower: Don Bradman, Young Australian Cricketer, Scoring 208 Notout, in a New South Wales vs. Victoria Match at Sydney.

Origin of Popular Games

By R. MAILLARD STEAD

Cricket, Great Sport of the British Commonwealth

CRICKET, which is in the same family of bat and ball games as baseball, although it is so very different from America's great national sport, is believed to have originated from a simple pastime called "Stool-Ball," played in olden days.

On the surface, the name would seem to support this theory, because "cricket" is an ancient word for a stool. But some people have other notions about it. They think that the ending "et" is a diminutive ending added to the Anglo-Saxon word "cric" (meaning "a staff") and making it mean "a little staff." Other suggestions have been put forward, but really nobody knows definitely how,when, or where the game, separately and in its simplest form, did begin.

Probably it grew up gradually, out of a group of such games as Stool-Ball, Club Ball, Cat and Dog, and Hand In And Hand Out. At any rate, all these games called for the services of people corresponding to batsmen, bowlers and fieldsmen. Another sport, believed to be of the same kind, was creag, which is mentioned in the wardrobe account of King Edward I of England in 1300. A game called "crickelt" was popular among schoolboys in 1550.

Cricket's Heroic Age

Cricket, in the form that would be recognizable to us today, can conveniently be dated from the formation of the Hambledon Club in about 1750, since it was from this cradle on Broad-Halfpenny Down in Hampshire county that the pastime grew into a national sport. Those were the days of heavy curved bats rather like hockey sticks; the days when wickets consisted of two upright sticks with a third resting across their tops; the days when all hits were run out to the very end and the runs were "notched" upon a stick with a knife to record the score; the days of silk stockings and knee breeches.

This was cricket's heroic age. Kent had previously been the county most celebrated at the game—the first full score preserved is of a match between Kent and All England eleven in 1746—but for the second half of the eighteenth century the "immortals" of Hambleton, with their blue coats and black velvet collars, dominated the situation.

The headquarters of the Hambledon Club was the Bat and Ball Inn, kept by one Richard Nyren, who was not only a great all-round cricketer, but a famous caterer, a musician and a writer. The little inn at the crossroads—it stands there still—became a famous meeting-place. There would come "the great, the glorious, the unrivalled William Beldham"; John Small, who played the violin so sweetly that the gypsies were charmed and never robbed his hen roosts; David Harris, as great a bowler as Beldham was a batsman.

Beldham learned his skill from Harry Hall, a gingerbread baker of Farnham, and Nyren says of him: "One of the most beautiful sights that can be imagined, and which would have delighted an artist, was to see him make himself up to hit a ball. It was the beau ideal of grace, animation and concentrated energy." But we must not linger too long with these picturesque pioneers of the game, or we shall not have enough space in which to trace its most important developments.

In those days, when cricket-fields were just meadows and bats were not particularly comfortable things to use, all bowling was underhand, but soon after 1800 the batsmen had established such a definite mastery that round-arm deliveries (with the hand raised no higher than the shoulder) were introduced. This new departure created a storm of controversy, but the new form of bowling was sanctioned in 1845 and, in 1865, the bowler was given a further advantage by being allowed to raise his hand to any height, provided he did not throw the ball.

John Willis of Sutton Valence, near Maidstone, is credited with being the inventor of round-arm bowling, and what the "fans" thought of it can be judged from a report in the Morning Herald of a match in which he tried out his new system at Bennenden Heath, whilst playing for twenty-three of Kent against Thirteen of England. The writer said, "Mr. Willis and his bowling were frequently barred in making a match, and he played sometimes amid much uproar and confusion. Still, he would persevere, till the ring closed on the players, the stumps were lawlessly pulled up, and all came to a standstill."

The earliest traceable laws of the game were formulated in 1774 by a committee of "noblemen and gentlemen" who met at the Star and Garter Hotel in Pall Mall, London, and some years afterward there came into being the Marylebone Cricket Club.

The M. C. C. and Lord's

The M. C. C. in time became the greatly respected parliament of cricket, although it is not organized as a controlling body. It is, of course, always associated with Lord's, the famous ground where the club plays its home matches, and where such historic games as Oxford vs. Cambridge, Eton vs. Harrow, and Gentlemen vs. Players take place each year.

The first Lord's field was laid out in what is now Dorset Square, London, by Thomas Lord, and in 1814 the present site was acquired. In 1825, many precious records of cricket were destroyed by a fire in the pavilion.

In the second half of the nineteenth century rose the greatest cricketer—all things considered—of all time, Dr. W. G. Grace. Any side that he played for always won, all bowling came alike to him, large crowds thronged to see him play, and his county, Gloucestershire, rose at a bound to the top rank.

He was a man of grand physique, with an enormous black beard. In his cricketing career, he made 54,896 runs in first-class matches and took 2876 wickets.

The history of cricket is thronged with great characters, but three of these tower above the rest. They are "W. G.," J. B. Hobbs, the famous batsman who has played for Surrey from 1905 to the present day, and Donald G. Bradman, the hawk-eyed young Australian who, although now only 22 years of age, has placed astonishing records to his credit.

The English intercounty championship, dating from 1873, is the outstanding competition in English cricket, but it is, of course, overshadowed in the years when there are test matches between England and Australia or South Africa. The two Empire Dominions have tremendous enthusiasm for the game, and at the present time they can justly claim to be superior to the Motherland.

The Anglo-Australian matches, with a mythical symbol of victory known as "The Ashes" have been contested since 1877 and have undoubtedly played a big part in linking Britishers overseas with those of "the old country."

Leaf Cradles For Bees

THERE seems to be no end to the cleverness of bees! Besides the industrious little hive bee, there are others equally useful and fascinating to watch at their work.

The bumblebee, for instance, which haunts the flowers in our garden, while droning her contented hum, is well known for her cleverness.

Usually she builds her nest beneath the ground in the deserted hole of a wee field mouse, though she has been known to select a bird's nest or the shelter of a big stone. When her nesting place is chosen, she builds a waxen cell, which, although not so neat or perfect as that of the hive bee, is a very cozy place in which to lay her eggs. In each cell she places four or five eggs, smears the inner walls with honey, and finally closes the nursery doors.

* * *

But clever as this mother is, she is not nearly so wonderful as the little known leaf-cutting bee. In size this bee is rather like the ordinary hive bee. Her color is a silky black, with a tiny white patch of down on her head, and similar patches on her body.

Unlike the bumblebee she makes her burrow in a soft and partly rotted tree trunk or wooden post. It is as if she knows that a nest raised above the ground is less likely to meet with harm. But why is she known to all nature lovers as the leaf-cutting bee? The answer is that, not content with placing her eggs in plain cells in the bare earth, she makes a separate cradle for each egg, and for this purpose uses the leaves of the rose tree, the laburnum and the willow.

When the hole in the tree has been prepared, this clever little architect flies off to the nearest tree and alights upon a leaf. She is well armed for her purpose since her jaws are long and fitted with four very sharp teeth. With these she snips round the piece of leaf on which she stands, and just as the cut is complete, and the bee and leaf likely to fall, she spreads her wings, and holding the cut-out piece firmly to her, flies back to her chosen home. Eleven times she makes this journey flying from leaf to leaf, until she has cut out enough lozenge-shaped pieces to make one cell.

* * *

Now her real work begins. Using her legs and her mouth the leaf-cutting bee twists and fits the pieces together until they resemble a thimble in shape. This she hides away in a crevice of the burrow, smears the inner walls of the cell with honey, and lays her eggs.

Even now her work is not over, for this mother knows that the leaf cradle must be protected against the cold weather and any insects which might come and rob her nest. So away she flies again, and this time cuts out several tiny round pieces from the leaves. Backward and forward she goes, placing one piece above the other, until the entrance to the cell is closed quite tightly. It is only when 12 of these cradles have been made, each one smeared with honey food for her babies when they emerge from the egg, that the mother bee flies away to enjoy a brief spell of well-earned rest.

President's Puzzle

The following seven words contain five letters each, the first and third letters of which, spelling downward, give the names of two Presidents of the United States:

1. A spread for bread.
2. Juice from the poppy.
3. Convenient.
4. A recess in a wall.
5. Brief.
6. One who oils.
7. A foolish fellow.

The Adventures of Waddles

"OH, UNCLE WADDLES!" DUCKLING CRIED, "PLEASE BRING YOUR BANJO!" I COMPLIED
1.
AND FOUND MY LITTLE FRIENDS ALL SET TO DANCE THE WEBFOOT MINUET.
2.
SONG FOLLOWED DANCE, AND AFTER THAT A FORWARD MARCH,- OR PIT A-PAT
3.
O'ER SIDEWALKS, ALSO PAVING STONES, TO FIND THE SHOP OF ICE-CREAM CONES.
4.

How To Keep Newts As Pets

THERE are few more delightful and prettier creatures than newts, and it is common knowledge that they make attractive pets. This is partly because of the ease in which they adapt themselves to new surroundings, and partly because they are very easily satisfied. A little water and a little dry land is all they need for enjoying themselves.

But before you decide to keep newts as pets you must make a home for them. They can, of course, be happily placed in an ordinary fresh water aquarium, but it is much more interesting to build them a house yourself. To do so is quite easy, provided you have some slight skill at carpentry.

Here is an excellent way of making a newt house. Secure an old pie-dish (roughly three inches deep), and some three-ply wood. In the middle of a piece of wood about a foot square cut out a hole just large enough to take the pie-dish without letting it slip through. Insert the dish and put a small block on each corner of the square piece so that the whole contrivance will stand on a level. The base of your house is thus formed; the dish serving as the pond and the wood surrounding it as the ground.

The next step is to erect three wooden sides, about nine inches high, around the outside of the base. The fourth side should be a glass front, or failing that a piece of very fine wire netting through which you can observe the newts. Only the roof remains to be added. This consists of another square of wood, which is hinged onto the back wall, so that you can open it to insert food or water, and raise it during hot weather when air is needed. It is also a good plan to make a small window in the back wall to insure more air and light. Thus you have the bare house. It remains for you to add the furniture.

A good idea is to put a tiny inverted flower pot, with a piece taken out for an entrance, in the dish, and thereby provide the newts with an underwater summerhouse—a retreat they love. On the wood outside spread some sand and place a few pieces of rock on top of it. Some small ferns or mosses also enhance the appeal of the scene and add to the enjoyment of the newts. Finally, fill the dish with fresh water from a stream or rain tub, and place the house in a sunny room of normal temperature—not overheated.

All is then ready for your little guests. Such a house contains ample room for two newts. Overcrowding must be avoided. Having obtained two, all you need do is to place them in the water and see that they are comfortable. They will give you very little trouble. What you must do is to change their water whenever it becomes discolored—usually twice a week—and feed them once a day with from three to four tiny bits of raw meat.

Their behavior will give you much amusement. You will see them playing hide-and-seek among the rocks, floating on the surface of the water, basking on the sand, and taking part in what looks like a diving competition. If you put a leaf on their pond, they will invariably go boating. Not the least interesting of their ways is the habit of casting their skin three or four times a year. The discarded coats float on the water like tiny films, and you can take them out and mount them in a book if you choose. Some are really gorgeous specimens.

Then, if ever the time comes when you can no longer attend to your newts, you can put them in a real pond or stream, where they will know full well how to look after themselves.

Mail Bag

Paddington, New South Wales Australia

Dear Editor:

I often read the Monitor, and I like the Mail Bag very much.

We live on a large sheep and cattle station in western N. S. W., 75 miles from the nearest town, which is Cobar—once a great copper mining center. In fact, the Great Cobar Mine was the largest in Australia, and employed 10,000 miners, but high cost of production forced them to close down in 1921.

Our home is surrounded by a large flower and vegetable garden at the bottom of which is a tank or pond, about 50 yards square, and about 12 feet deep. Here we swim, every day in the summer, for the heat is tremendous.

I am 13, and have one sister whose name is Pat. We spend most of our time in sewing, riding, gardening, swimming, playing tennis and reading.

I have two ponies, Sheila and Gift, and sheep dog named Pepillo. Hoping that you will accept me as a member of your Mail Bag circle. Jean R.

Wilmington, Delaware

Dear Editor:

I have been a reader of the Mail Bag for many years and enjoy it very much.

Wilmington is called "The First City of The First State." Delaware is called "The Diamond State," small but precious. The first star on the American Flag represents Delaware. Wilmington has much historical background.

I am a boy, 17 years of age, and will promise to answer all letters written either in Spanish or English.

I have many hobbies—gardening, dogs, raising racing pigeons—and I sure do enjoy the different hobbies that have been printed in The Christian Science Monitor. Jesse T.

[We hope that other boys and girls have been enjoying the "Share Your Hobbies" series.—Ed.]

Seattle, Washington

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I enjoy the Monitor very much and count on reading it each time I can secure one.

I am especially anxious to correspond with girls who are interested in aviation. To me aviation is the coming industry and I have tried especially to learn as much about it as possible. The knowledge-seeking has been simplified by my father who teaches aeronautics at the University of Washington.

One of my most exciting and interesting experiences in dealing with aeronautics and airplanes occurred when I was about 11 years old. This was the removing of a seaplane from a lake. It was so much fun to be able really to help, by handling several ropes connected with various parts of the plane. It also gave me a pleasant feeling to see the plane after my father had rebuilt it. I have had many other experiences with airplanes which I should like to tell to some correspondents, and I should also like to hear about other girls' experiences.

I hope I may receive many letters both from foreign countries and my own. I am 16 years old and I fully intend to enter the University of Washington this fall.

Alice Vivian M.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada

Dear Editor:

This is my second letter to the Mail Bag. Through my first letter I received some helpful correspondence, and I am writing again in hope of receiving some more "Pen Pals," from anywhere in the British Empire, especially India, South Africa and Australia. I am 16 years old, and attend the Christian Science Society here.

This year, on July 1, Canada celebrated her sixty-fourth birthday as a self-governing country. In 1665, the little colony of New France (Quebec) had a population of 3215. At the time of the British conquest, 1763, Canada contained some 80,000 people. In the present 1931 census Canada is expected to reach a population of about 10,000,000.

Since Confederation, Canada has from time to time kept adding provinces, until today there are nine provinces and two territories instead of four provinces as in 1867. The size of Canada can be shown by the fact that it comprises 27 per cent of the total area of the British Empire.

Canada has progressed in many other ways, also. Today it has its own resident ministers in London, Paris, Washington and Tokyo, and Canada has its own seat in the League of Nations. It leads the world in foreign trade per capita.

In 1870, when Manitoba was made a province, Winnipeg, then Fort Garry, had not more than 200 people. Three years later it was incorporated as a city, having increased its population tenfold. It name was then changed from Fort Garry to Winnipeg, adopted from the Indian Cree name given to the lake about 40 miles north. Winnipeg means "Winn"—muddy and "nipee"—water. Today greater Winnipeg is estimated to have a population of 300,000 people.

The Monitor is a great help to me. I especially enjoy the Mail Bag. Lyman P. Powell in his biography, "Mary Baker Eddy: A Life Size Portrait," tells us that Mrs. Eddy in her copy of Hugh Black's "Friendship," underlined the words: "friendship in its essence is spiritual. It is free, spontaneous outflow of the heart and is a gift from the great Giver." Indeed the Monitor's Mail Bag is spreading this friendship for the young people all over the world.

With best wishes to the Editor and all Mail Baggers, Norman C.

Dallas, Texas

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, and I am very happy to be able to write to the paper that our church puts out.

I have two dogs, Skippy and Dynamite. They are both wire-haired terriers. We bought the smaller dog (Dynamite), but the older one just took up with us. He probably isn't an expensive dog, but he is a real pal. The other night a cousin of mine came over to our house, and he and I were wrestling around in my front yard when suddenly my dog jumped on my cousin because he thought he was hurting me!

I am 14, and I would like to correspond with a boy about that age. I am interested in stamps and write poems.

Bill W.

The following would like to receive letters:

For Girls

Frances P. (12), Wilmington, Calif.

Jean N. (11), Indianapolis, Ind.—Interested in stamps, coins, music.

Ethel Ann W. (14), Quincy, Ill.—Interested in stamps, post cards, nature, and art.

Herta L. (16), Frankfurt a/ Main, Ger.—Will correspond in German and English. Interested in exchange visits, sports, and college questions.

Helen S. (17), Blue Island, Ill.—Especially from girls living on farms.

Helene A. (18), Bronx, N. Y.—Interested in post cards.

For Boys

John H., Jerusalem, Palestine.

Harry M. (16), Sebastopol, Calif.—Especially from Asia, Australia and Europe.

Copp C. (16), Los Angeles, Calif.—Interested in art.

Elmer W. (14), Clarkston, Wash.—Interested in aviation, stamps, and sail boats.

Carl H. (12), Houston, Texas.—Collects stamps and coins.

Over 20

H. van E (Mr.), Amsterdam, Holland.

Margaret H., Pasadena, Calif.

Carroll E. (Mr.), Santa Ana, Calif.—Interested in international good will.

Luey B., Binghamton, N. Y.—Especially from Germany, England, France and Scotland. Interested in photography and art.

A Group of "Wander Birds"

Courtesy German Tourist Information Office, New York

WHERE HIKING TO MUSIC IS THE FASHION

A Band of Youthful German Hikers Entering a Village on a Long Hike. The German Love of Music Adds Much to the Enjoyment of These Hikes

Children, Do You Know
Why Fifteen Thousand Dentists and Many Hundred Thousand Grown Folks Use
REVELATION TOOTH POWDER
BECAUSE IT cleans your teeth without grit and makes your mouth sweet and clean.
Remember this and ask your own dentist and parents to let you use Revelation Tooth Powder—if you are not already using it.
35c and 50c sizes sold everywhere.
NEW SIZE 50¢

AUTO-GRAPHS

Peto, Bring Out the Car

"TO HORSE, to horse, for thou and I have 30 miles to ride yet, ere dinner time." Perhaps the romantic glamour of "Henry the Fourth" might have suffered if Shakespeare could have looked out of his window to see the 194 Fords which recently rolled into Stratford-on-Avon. He might have modified his picture of coal-black steeds, snorting beneath the archway; the swift exit of cloaked men and the clatter of flying hoofs.

For if the 194 Ford motorcars which parked at Shakespeare's birthplace in England after completing 72 hours of continuous driving could have been placed at the disposal of Henry the Fourth, dinner would have been quite a bit less than an hour away. And the hurried exclamation, "To horse," would probably have been supplanted by the calm and less stirring command, "Peto, bring out the car for thou and I have a half hour's ride ere dinner time."

Not one of the 194 Fords experienced any mechanical trouble whatever during an aggregate of 334,930 miles of driving without an engine stop.

Competitors drive over circular courses in different parts of England and then assemble at Stratford-on-Avon. The greatest distance registered by a motorcar was 2636 miles at an average of 36½ miles an hour for three days and three nights. The motorcars were taken out of dealers' stocks, some new, some not so new. Many prominent people in civic and municipal departments acted as starters, marshals and observers.

* * *

Taxes Unpaid—Cars Impounded

More than $3000 in back taxes were collected in one day in Denver, Colo., recently when Mr. William F. McGlone, manager of revenue, ordered 17 motorcars seized for delinquent tax payments. Mr. McGlone announced that seizures of motorcars owned by delinquent taxpayers would continue to be enforced and the motorcars stored in garages until taxes were paid by their backward citizens. In this way it is expected to have every Denver citizen up to date in his taxes before fall.

* * *

Are Bus Lines Safe? Read This

Greyhound motorbus lines in 1930 operated an average of 36,146 miles without an accident. During the last two years 535 Greyhound drivers received special awards in recognition of having driven one year without a mishap. Of this number 113 went the two years with clean records. In the aggregate these men have driven more than 32,000,000 miles.

These figures indicate the assured safety of motorbus travel. Other bus companies have attained similar excellent results by making particular efforts to obtain drivers who are reliable. A code of rules has been established, which these drivers must obey to the last detail or be removed from the service. Lost time is lost—no speeding is allowed to make it up. For the general public, it is adequate proof that the strict adherence to established laws of safety is the surest path to maximum safety.

* * *

Enter—The Highly Polished Spokes

The permanency, brilliance and ease of cleaning that the motorist can expect from chromium or stainless steel spokes in his wire wheels practically assures the popularity of this latest venture in the motor field. As usual, the first step is to find out if the public wholly approves and this is being done with spokes that can be snapped on over the old ones.

Graham-Paige, however, has taken the more radical step of offering highly polished, chromium-plated spokes as regular equipment in all wire-wheeled models. The bright spokes, flashing against the background of large brake drums and huge hubs, which, in turn, are covered with chromium hub caps, lend a strikingly lively effect when the car is in motion.

* * *

Gear Box Does Away With Clutch

Clutch-gear, pedals and gear levers have been eliminated in an invention of Mr. H. F. Hobbs of Adelaide, S. Aust., known as the automatic gear box. The mechanism is controlled by the accelerator. A small knob, used for reverse, is the only other visible sign of control apparatus. The simplicity of the invention enables it to be attached to any class of car, also to rail cars or any vehicle driven by mechanical power. Mr. Hobbs is making overtures to English manufacturers to dispose of his invention.

* * *

Bus Broadens Rural Education

The rural school bus is a prime factor in spreading education by widening the scope of the "little red schoolhouse on the hill." The first group of a system of consolidated schools was established many years ago to bring to country children similar educational advantages as those enjoyed by school children in the cities. They serve districts many square miles in area, and the bus has become almost a necessity for transporting the youngsters from home to school.

In Massachusetts a move has been launched to have school buses regulated by the Department of Public Utilities as protection against inadequately equipped buses. Several accidents have occurred because of defective equipment. In some cases the children are obliged to sit on boards stretched from one side of the bus to the other, according to Mr. Day Baker, counsel for the Motor Truck Club of Massachusetts. The State Legislature will face the issue at its next session.

Dodge recently announced the addition of two newly designed, moderately priced, built-for-the-purpose school buses. Seats are spring cushioned, padded and durable. Windows are large and provide ample ventilation and broad vision. Hydraulic brakes are provided for safety.

Figures released by the National Association of Bus Operators show there are 48,775 school buses in the country serving 16,547 schools. Approximately 1,800,000 children are carried to classes in this manner.

* * *

Dodge Adopts Free Wheeling

Dodge now offers free wheeling as optional equipment in both eights and sixes. By mounting the free wheeling unit back of the transmission and placing the control button on the dashboard, Dodge believes it has eliminated the objection of many motorists who claim that they must feel their way around through the gears to be sure that the transmission is in free wheeling or in conventional gear. Now—if the button is in, free wheeling is operating, and not, if the button is out.

Reverse gear is in no way affected by free wheeling. The clutch must be used every time the car is backed. Hydraulic brakes, considered almost a necessity with free wheeling, are part of the Dodge equipment.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Concert program.
5:15 Talk series.
5:30 NBC, What Happened to Jane.
5:45 Anne Poissant, pianist.
5:50 Edisonians, Will Dodge, director.
6:15 Organ and piano recital.
6:30 Announcements; news.
6:45 NBC, the Stebbins Boys.
7:00 The Old Painter.
7:05 Edisonians, Will Dodge, director.
7:15 Dorothy Ames, soprano.
7:25 Noyes Buick Pianist.
7:30 George Milrood, violinist; Ethel Hutchinson, pianist.
8:00 NBC, Fielschmann Hour; Rudy Vallee and his orchestra; Little Jack Little.
9:00 NBC, Arco Birthday Party: "William Makepeace Thackeray;" soloists; quartet; orchestra.
9:30 WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
10:00 NBC, Dance orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Dance Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:15 Baseball scores.
5:17 "Gems of Melody."
5:30 "Voice of the Organ."
5:45 Agricultural markets.
5:55 "National Affairs."
6:00 Time; weather; Sport Review; temperature.
6:15 Edward McEnelly's Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 Dixie Spiritual Singers.
8:15 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller"; sketch, "Under the Big Top."
8:30 Blair, Cut-Ups Orchestra.
8:45 Vocal soloists.
9:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Maxwell House Ensemble: Richard Bonelli, baritone; male quartet; Don Voorhees's Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 NBC, Willard Robison, syncopated songs.
11:00 Time; weather; Sport Review.
11:15 Lolie's Hungry Five; skit.
11:30 Ken Hackley's Oklahoma Cowboys.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"Ted and his Greater Gang."
5:30 "Melody Parade"; ballads.
5:45 The Syncopators; time.
6:00 "Concert Cameos," with Edward Jardon.
6:15 Melodies and stories.
6:30 "Big Brother," Bob Emery.
7:00 Baseball scores.
7:05 Major March and Band.
7:10 News.
7:15 CBS, Dennis King, baritone; Limit Orchestra, Maximilian Pilzer, conductor.
7:30 CBS, Daddy and Rollo.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard's Orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 Savino Tone Pictures.
8:30 Esplanade Concerts, Arthur Fiedler, conductor.
9:00 CBS, Brad and Al, comedy and vocal duo; Bert Lown and his orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Cozy Melody Girl: Welcome Lewis, contralto; Harry Salter's Orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Detective Story: sketch.
10:00 CBS, Lewisohn Stadium Concert.
10:30 CBS, Barbara Maurel, contralto, with New World Symphony.
10:45 CBS, The Round Towners.
11:00 Baseball; news; weather; time.
11:15 Organ recital.
11:30 Shore Gardens Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organ; Ben Alley, tenor.

WHDH, Boston (850kc-361m)

5:15 p. m.—Old Orchard Beach program.
5:30 Fishermen's program.
5:45 Mme. Alberti, soprano.
6:00 Cape Cod Musical Program.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Home Circle program.
7:15 North Woodstock program.
7:30 Evening Musicale.
8:00 "Cathedral Echoes."
8:15 Variety Program; Betty Brooks.
8:30 "Etchings in Music."
9:00 "Songs We Love to Hear": soloist, violin, organ.
9:30 Time announcement.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Daddy Sunshine Club.
5:30 CBS, "Girl O' Yesterday" with Kathryn Parsons.
5:45 CBS, "Meet the Artist," Tony Wons.
6:00 CBS, Frank Ross, songs.
6:15 CBS, Will Osborne's Orchestra.
6:30 Time; baseball; news.
6:45 CBS, Will Osborne's Orchestra.
7:00 CBS, Kate Smith's Swanee Music.
7:15 Voice and piano.
7:30 Eddie Welch and his orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Negro Spirituals.
8:30 Chemical Society lecture.
8:45 Voice and piano.
9:00 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital.
10:00 Emery Daugherty and his orchestra.
10:30 Time; news; "Melody Mirror."
11:00 CBS, Radio Roundup; Helen Gilligan, songs; Milton Watson, tenor; Nat Brusiloff's Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, "Dancing by the Sea."

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Early Birds.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

8:00 a.m.—NBC, programs.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-Chicago, reported by Fred Hoey.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—News, recordings; talks.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
9:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

TRAVEL ASSOCIATION PROTESTS RATE RISE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, July 23—A vigorous criticism of the proposed 15 per cent increase in railroad freight rates has been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by the New York State Travelers Association, Inc., it was announced here today by Mr. Sydney W. May, chairman of a committee appointed to oppose the projected rise.

In a letter to the commission, signed by Mr. Louis S. Kan, president of the association, attention was called to the reduced rates in other lines of activity—commercial as well as transportation—and a reduction, rather than an increase, in rail rates was urged.

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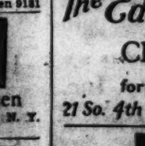

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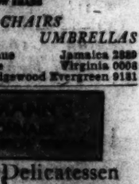

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Corals

UNLESS one lives or has traveled in the tropics, one may never see corals in their native state, for the great majority of these interesting marine creatures live within 2000 miles of the equator. A few solitary corals may be found farther north, but the branching coral-animals build their reefs chiefly in the central Pacific and the Indian Oceans, about the West Indies, the shores of Florida and around the Bermudas.

Not until the eighteenth century was the animal nature of corals discovered. Their simple structure is called a polyp, meaning "many-footed"; it is of jelly-like transparency, very minute and with numerous tiny "legs" and a central mouth. Reproduction is by eggs, by budding and by self-division.

At first the free-swimming egg attaches itself to a stone or shell base and the typical growth of a branching coral begins when a cuplike rim rises around the polyp, through the faculty it has of taking lime from the water. The house of each individual is called a corallite and a branch of coral is made up from a group of these stony cells. The combined work of colonies of polyps forms the coral reefs.

Red coral, such as we find in necklaces and other ornamental forms, is chiefly confined to warm inland seas of Europe and Asia, where regions are divided off in sections and are dredged over about once every ten years, as it takes that long for corals to grow to be of value commercially.

A Word a Day

Sinecure

You may have heard this pronounced carelessly, *sin'-e-kure*, with the *i* short; but it is properly *si'-ne-kure*, with *i* long as in *ice*, *e* as in *event*, *u* as in *use*.

In olden days one who had served the church long and well, or who had won the favor of higher ecclesiastics, was given a charge which paid well, but which did not involve any responsibility of caring for a flock or parish. Such a benefice was designated a *sine cura*, Latin words meaning literally "without care."

Today we apply "sinecure" to any salaried office or position which requires little or no active service, labor or responsibility.

Example: "The appointment was regarded by members of the opposition as a sinecure."

Notes and Queries

Cosmogony (M. J.) — The word should be pronounced *koz-mog'-o-ny*; first two *o*'s short, third as in obey.

Worship, history (Mrs. E. H. J., who reminds us that these words are often sounded *worshup* and *histry*) — The first is properly pronounced *wur'-ship*, with *u* as in *urn*, *i* as in *it*; the second is *his'-to-ry*, with short *i*, and note that the *o* is as in *obey*, not as in *orb*.

Brevities

Numerist: Broadcast programs have been heard at the bottom of a coal mine and in a submarine. Then where can one go?

Detroit News: The square pie, coming into favor in commercial baking circles, is geometrically sound provided there does not happen to be five in the family.

Passing Show: A writer remarks that some of the old classical musicians' melodies were not original. We have noticed how they imitate the modern composers.

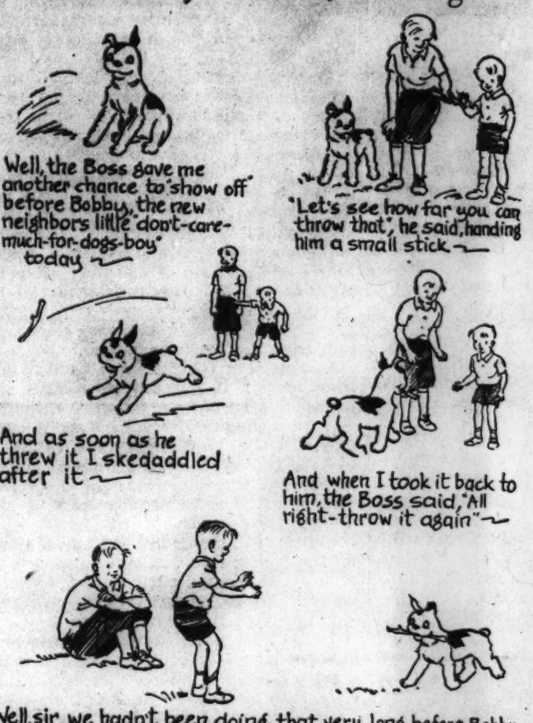
Arkansas Gazette: A semiplastic compound sprayed on the inside of automobile bodies is said to reduce noise and heat. A specially thick coating is needed for the back seat.

Life: Prices are way down, we hear. It's surprising how much less money you have to wish for to buy a new car this summer.

A Quotation for Today

LOVE seeketh not itself to please,
Nor for itself hath any care,
But for another gives its ease,
And builds a heaven in hell's despair.
—WILLIAM BLAKE.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Well, the Boss gave me another chance to show off before Bobby, the new neighbors little don't-care-much-for-dogs-boy today
"Let's see how far you can throw that," he said, handing him a small stick
And as soon as he threw it I skedaddled after it
And when I took it back to him, the Boss said, "All right—throw it again"
Well, sir, we hadn't been doing that very long before Bobby was acting as though he liked dogs as well as anybody—Now what do you know about that?

Do You Know That—

The real name of Joseph Stalin, Soviet dictator, is Joseph Vissarionovich Djhugashvilli?

While the average license for a radio set in the majority of countries outside the United States and Canada is between $3 and $4, it reaches as high as $44 a set in Turkey?

A federal judge in North Carolina has ruled that it is unconstitutional for the states to tax radio receiving sets?

The Merchant Shipping Act of 1894 reads that no British ship must leave a port in the United Kingdom without having a British captain and officers in charge?

Bank deposits in the United States increased about $400,000,000 in the three months ending April 30?

The three mints in the United States are at San Francisco, Denver and Philadelphia?

Martin Van Buren was the first President who qualified as a "born citizen of the United States"?

The English language has more words than any other tongue?

THE FIRST AUTOMOBILE MADE AND SOLD IN THE U.S. IS NOW IN THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION. IT IS A WINTON AND WAS SOLD MARCH 24, 1898.

In Lighter Vein

Humorist Hardened Borrower (to kind-hearted neighbor): "I say, it's awful decent of you to bring it along, old chap. Now I wonder if you'd mind coming into the garden for half an hour and showing me exactly how it works?"

On Again, Off Again

"Is horseback riding helping you to reduce?"

"Yes, indeed! I began to fall off right away."

I. W. W. Motorists

Filling Station Attendant: "Here comes another I. W. W. customer."

Patron: "What's that?"

Filling Station Attendant: "A motorist who wants only Information, Wind, and Water."

British Hens—Yankee Eggs

An American steamer is reported to have brought 15,000 bags of U. S. A. oyster shells to Southampton. These are to be used by British poultry keepers for encouraging the British hen to lay eggs with good stout shells. "Lucio," in the Manchester Guardian, laments in verse:

O bitter news for patriot hearts,
Black day for England's lover!
The British egg, though good in parts,
Will wear a foreign cover;
And when the dawn is cold and blue,
The British cock, poor noodle,
Forgetting cock-a-doodle-do,
Will strike up "Yankee Doodle"!
—*Christian Register.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Duty

(Hollywood Citizen)

Hollywood, Calif.

HOLLYWOOD police "tracked down" one of their own number to see that he receives his just due for an act affecting the public welfare.

The "hunted man" was Officer O. W. Jennings. His "offense" was the rescue from drowning of a man and his son at Lake Arrowhead and the modest refusal to reveal his identity.

And his just due probably will be a medal, according to Capt. James McDowell, commanding the local police division, who expects to recommend him for the honor.

The first "clue" was a letter from Mrs. Clara Armstead, Pasadena, telling of the deed and giving the license number of the officer's car.

Mrs. Armstead revealed that the officer, fully clothed, plunged into the lake and swam to the rescue of the man, about 50 years of age, and his 10-year-old son. The boy, overcome by fear, had climbed astride his father's shoulders and was strangling him.

The man, who had gone down twice, seized the officer and would have pulled him down too but for a "strong arm or two," it was revealed.

"It was nothing," the officer said. "I just happened to be a good swimmer and did my duty as a police officer."

For the Scrapbook

The Presidents

THE following is a handy table for use in referring to the principal facts regarding the Presidents of the United States:

No.	Name	Politics	Nativity Stat.	Nativity Inag.	Age at Inag.
1.	G. Washington	Fed.	Va.	1789	57
2.	J. Adams	Fed.	Mass.	1797	61
3.	T. Jefferson	Rep.	Va.	1801	57
4.	J. Madison	Rep.	Va.	1809	57
5.	J. Monroe	Rep.	Va.	1817	58
6.	J. Q. Adams	Rep.	Mass.	1825	57
7.	A. Jackson	Dem.	N. C.	1829	61
8.	M. Van Buren	Dem.	N. Y.	1837	54
9.	W. H. Harrison	Whig	Va.	1841	68
10.	J. Taylor	Dem.	Va.	1841	51
11.	J. K. Polk	Dem.	N. C.	1845	49
12.	Z. Taylor	Whig	Va.	1849	64
13.	M. Fillmore	Whig	N. Y.	1850	50
14.	F. Pierce	Dem.	N. H.	1853	48
15.	J. Buchanan	Dem.	Pa.	1857	65
16.	A. Lincoln	Rep.	Ky.	1861	52
17.	A. Johnson	Rep.	N. C.	1865	56
18.	U. S. Grant	Rep.	Ohio	1869	46
19.	R. B. Hayes	Rep.	Ohio	1877	54
20.	J. A. Garfield	Rep.	Ohio	1881	49
21.	C. A. Arthur	Rep.	Vt.	1881	50
22.	G. Cleveland	Dem.	N. J.	1885	47
23.	B. Harrison	Rep.	Ohio	1889	55
24.	G. Cleveland	Dem.	N. J.	1893	55
25.	W. McKinley	Rep.	Ohio	1897	54
26.	T. Roosevelt	Rep.	N. Y.	1901	42
27.	W. H. Taft	Rep.	Ohio	1909	51
28.	W. Wilson	Dem.	Va.	1913	56
29.	W. G. Harding	Rep.	Ohio	1921	55
30.	C. Coolidge	Rep.	Vt.	1923	51
31.	H. Hoover	Rep.	Iowa	1929	54

SYNONYM GOLF

No. 49
Winner:
ROBERT C. J. WERE, Victoria, B. C.

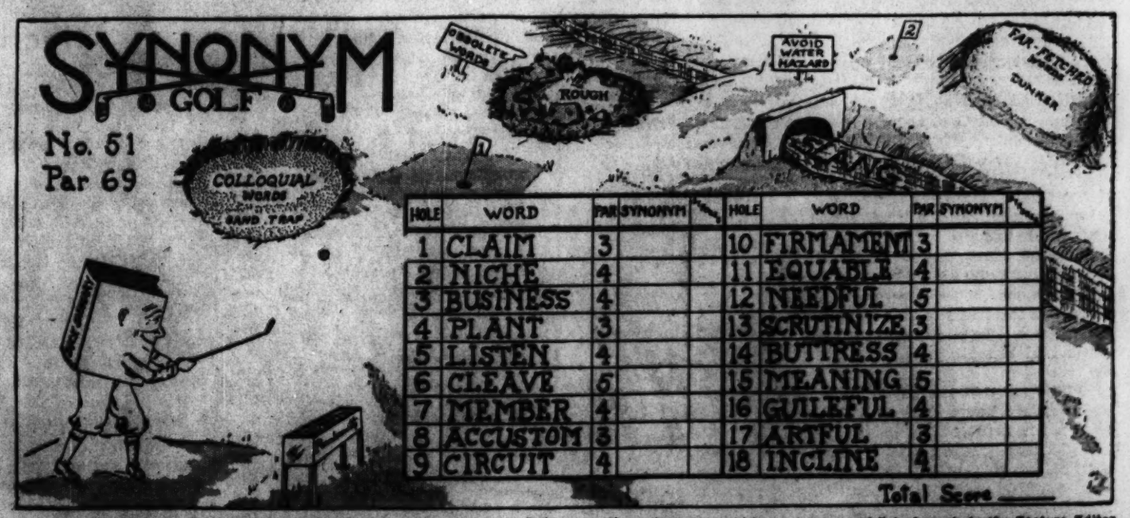
Hole	Word	Par	Synonym	Strokes
1.	Stout	3	Fat	3
2.	Exempt	4	Rid	3
3.	Product	5	Get	3
4.	Beside	4	By	2
5.	Stitch	3	Sew	3
6.	Respite	5	Rest	4
7.	Additional	4	More	4
8.	Mopish	3	Low	3
9.	Dilute	4	Cut	3
10.	J. Tyler		Ago	3
11.	Assess	3	Tax	3
12.	Flutter	4	Ado	3
13.	Luscious	5	Rich	4
14.	Brine	3	Sea-C	1
15.	Compete	4	Vie	3
16.	Inert	4	Lax	3
17.	Opening	3	Eye-I	1
18.	Heedless	4	Lax	3
		70		52

NOTES (based on Webster's New International): (3) see Get n. 2; (8) see Low a. 7b; (9) see Cut v.t. 6; (10) Ago is listed as adjective—don't ask us why; (14) see Brine n. 3; (17) see Eye n. 5(g)1.

The lowest score received was a 48 from Syracuse, N. Y., but it was disallowed because of "sum" on hole 3. A "product," as "Dick Shunary" understands it, is obtained by multiplication, a "sum" by addition. A 52 from Bridgeport, Conn., lost out with "out" (too far-fetched) on hole 2.

SYNONYM GOLF

No. 51
Par 69



HOLE	WORD	PAR	SYNONYM		HOLE	WORD	PAR	SYNONYM	
1	CLAIM	3			10	FIRMAMENT	3		
2	NICHE	4			11	EQUABLE	4		
3	BUSINESS	4			12	NEEDFUL	5		
4	PLANT	3			13	SCRUTINIZE	3		
5	LISTEN	4			14	BUTTRESS	4		
6	CLEAVE	5			15	MEANING	5		
7	MEMBER	4			16	GUILEFUL	4		
8	ACCUSTOM	3			17	ARTFUL	3		
9	CIRCUIT	4			18	INCLINE	4		

Total Score ____

RULES: Write in the designated space the shortest synonym you can find for the corresponding hole-word. The number of letters in your synonym is your number of strokes for the hole.

Try to equal—or beat—par. Perhaps you can make a birdie (one under par) or an eagle (two under par). For instance, SPLIT is a par 5 for the sixth hole, but REND is a birdie 4. Try for a hole-in-one. Somewhere on the course there is a word a synonym for which may be spelled (phonetically) with one letter: example: SEE—C.

If you beat par send in your score and list of words to the Feature Editor. The lowest correct score and list of synonyms will be published with the winner's name two weeks from today. Be sure to put down the number.

"Dick Shunary" is the "pro" on the course; refer your problems to it. And remember, a synonym, according to Webster, is "one of two or more words of the same language having the same or nearly the same essential meaning." A noun must be given as a synonym for a noun, an adjective for an adjective, etc. No obsolete or colloquial words accepted.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1931

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Budgets and a New Pan-Europe Move

IN GENERAL, budget making is a hazardous occupation. It is particularly hazardous during a downswing in the business cycle. In the fiscal year which ended variously between the last of March and the end of June the receipts and expenses of many nations show how wide of the mark were the budgets of the year before.

The United States Department of Commerce has just issued a summary of the manner in which European budgets have been dislocated. When the fiscal year opened, France alone among the leading nations had not experienced a letdown in economic activity. The Minister of the Budget could therefore afford to base his expectations on the continuance of this immunity. But he, as well as most of his confreres, now finds his accounts in the red, to the extent of $86,200,000, a deficit which, according to the Minister, "is the largest in real values for the past fifty years."

Of the countries tabulated, only Jugoslavia, Greece, the Netherlands, Denmark and Norway finished the year with a plus sign. In some cases the result may simply be due to skillful prognostication. But, judged from the details of their returns, the reason, in the case at least of the Scandinavian countries, is that they are less dependent upon world trade than their neighbors, and have not therefore shared their stress.

If countries like Rumania, Hungary, Austria and Germany cannot find markets for their goods, or obtain remunerative returns for them, the effect is felt throughout the entire economic structure, and soon percolates into the national accounts. Tax revenues fall off, because these are generally levied on the profits of industry; expenses increase, because, with declining trade, there is more unemployment to take care of. This is the story underlying the great majority of the European deficits.

Most of the finance ministers of Europe have based their estimates for the ensuing twelve months on the assumption that by that time business will have turned the corner. In this assumption they appear to be supported by the activity of their governments. With so many European nations in the same leaky boat, there is all the more reason to expect that they will man the pumps and concert measures to repair the leak. It is dawning on European statesmen that troubles which are Europe-wide in incidence require coöperative European treatment.

One of the most interesting suggestions for combating Europe's common problems has just been advanced by the International Labor Office at Geneva. It is possible that it will be incorporated into the scheme for a Pan-European Development Bank as its major activity. In brief, the proposal is that the governments should collaborate to promote works of an international character which would not only provide employment in times of depression, but would be of permanent benefit to all the countries concerned.

Possible works of this nature would be the development of a closely linked network of trans-European highways; the coördination of the various local waterways into a European system; the substitution of automatic for screw coupling on all European railways, and a hookup of international electric power supply. Thus would a Pan-Europe of communications be set up.

Moreover, finance ministers would find their task much easier if such a scheme were adopted, as it would help to level the valleys and peaks of business activity which now make budget building precarious.

Airplanes to the Rescue

HOT July days untempered by cooling breezes have brought into unexpected popularity the services of the airplane as a dispenser of cold-storage comfort and as a swift messenger of commerce.

A recent news dispatch from Dallas, Texas, relates that a consignment of ice cream, packed in chemical refrigerants, had arrived in that sun-baked city from Los Angeles borne on the wings of a plane, and that the ice cream remained as firm and cool as when the trip began. Deliveries of frozen products are also made regularly to near-by suburbs and cities in the neighborhood of the Golden Gate.

Residents of inland states will doubtless be interested in the probability that fish from Gloucester, Mass., packed in ice, may also be dispatched by airplane within the near future and put upon the table within a few hours of the catch. On the heels of this story of speedy transportation comes the announcement that an airplane had brought a load of electric fans from St. Louis to Chicago, where dealers were unable to supply the demand for artificial zephyrs when the mercury hovered around 100 degrees, "with no relief in sight."

And the airplane works both ways! The competition exerted upon train and automobile by the zooming plane is evident this summer by the popularity of week-end air excursions to cool summer resorts miles removed from the big cities. Boston-Maine Airways, for example, plans to provide three twelve-passenger radio-equipped flights daily between Boston and the resort and business centers of Maine, while a connecting service will be arranged for air travel to Canadien coastal points. Traveling time has already been considerably reduced by the winged ship. In this wise the airplane is not only bringing coolness to the people; it is also taking people to the coolness.

A Backfire From the Motortruck

MOTORTRUCK men in New England are turning the tables on the railroads. For some years the truck men have faced the complaint that state-built hard-surface roads constitute a subsidy for the truck lines. But now members of the Massachusetts Motor Truck Club declare that the railroads are subsidizing competition in the motortruck field. The Massachusetts group, before the State Department of Public Utilities, charges that the Boston & Maine and the New Haven Railroads are defraying the losses of subsidiary truck lines which these railroads have placed in "price war" competition with independent truckmen.

One can understand the feelings of railroad executives in whatever sections of the United States at seeing traffic taken away from their lines through the undercutting of rates by irresponsible motortruck operators. But there is a question of whether the railroads, if the charge of subsidizing competing truck lines is proved, are adopting the proper method of meeting the situation. Reputable independent truckers, such as members of the Massachusetts organization, have proved that they can hold out against the competition of the novices who fail to count their costs. Surely the railroads as well could trust to time to eliminate uneconomic competition from the motortruck field.

At any rate, the railroads have more to lose than to gain if they lay themselves open to a charge that they are attempting, through a price war, to monopolize highway freight transportation. If they use their superior capital position to subsidize one side of an uneconomic competition, they will have less ground upon which to complain that state taxpayers are in effect subsidizing the other side.

Railroads in the middle West, in the South, and on the Pacific coast, as well as in New England, have experimented with setting up motortruck subsidiaries to retain a portion of the traffic which has been shifting to the highways. The Missouri Pacific was one of the pioneers in this movement, and now other roads in the western territory are launching a system which looks even more promising. This is the use of motortrucks to pick up and deliver shipments handled for the greater distances by rail.

It has long been recognized that the motortruck is at its best on the short haul, while the steam railway is decidedly more economical on the long haul. Careful investigation by an official of the Pennsylvania Railroad has resulted in the conclusion that combination of these services can handle freight moving over distances of 200 miles or more with greater efficiency than either the motortruck or the railroad alone. May it not be well for the railroads to devote more of their energies to exploring the possibilities of using trucks at the beginning and end of the haul than to paralleling their lines with motor transport?

These Circulations

MANY things in America are bigger than their counterparts in Britain. This applies to rivers, mountains, cinemas, shops, buildings, sports meetings and newspapers. But it does not apply to newspaper circulations. In spite of its comparatively small population, Great Britain has at least three dailies with a net circulation of more than a million and a quarter. And the recent report of the National Federation of Retail Agents, Booksellers and Stationers shows that the sales of British papers are advancing rather than receding.

But, after all, the important question about a newspaper is not, How many copies does it sell? but, What influence does it exert? And between influence and circulation there seems to be very little connection. Mr. G. A. Atkinson, the film critic, has recounted how an article he once wrote in a newspaper with more than 1,000,000 readers fell completely flat. He later reprinted it in the Methodist Times and it created a considerable sensation. Mr. St. John Ervine has also recently recalled the fact that the combined efforts of several of London's most popular papers a few months ago failed even to win a by-election. On the other hand, the London Times, which has a circulation of only about 200,000, wields a world-wide influence; and the Manchester Guardian, with 60,000 readers, affects the views of every foreign office in the Western Hemisphere.

Why is it that the papers which the nation apparently most delights to read play so small a part in forming public opinion? Two possible explanations suggest themselves. One is that the controlling public opinion is fundamentally the convictions of an educated and cultured minority whom the giant circulations do not reach, and the other that the popular press achieves its million sales, not because people wish to read its views on important affairs, but because of its insurance policies, its crime stories, and its huge prize competitions. Consequently, even those who buy its products are not much affected by its policy, for it is not that part of it which interests them. But the comparatively small band of readers of the serious papers take them specifically for their political, economic, artistic and literary articles, and so are disposed to pay attention to what they say on these subjects. In any case, the fact that the more responsible press exerts an influence out of all proportion to its circulation is a matter for rejoicing.

What Makes History?

"THE rise of science," said Dr. Charles Singer, in his presidential address to the International Congress of the History of Science, "was the most important event in human history since the fall of the Roman Empire, and a text-book of history which did not say so did not teach the truth." In examining the history books of his own little girl, he had found that the name of Isaac Newton was not mentioned, and that their account of the critical years of his career was exclusively with battles.

And it is not only in children's books that history is thus distorted. Of three recently published histories of Europe since 1815 by three distinguished historians, only one—a volume by Dr. Jacob Schapiro—makes any serious attempt to estimate the last century in terms of the growth of human thought.

History at all times has been excessively preoccupied with the exploits of soldiers, the conduct of rulers, the plans and schemes of politicians, and the growth of political institutions. And its teaching has had visible effect on contemporary affairs, leading persons to imagine that the true sphere of public life is confined to those matters with which "history" deals. But public life refuses to be thus narrowly restricted. At one time sectarian disputes thrust themselves upon it; at another time, exploration and colonization; at another, social and economic movements; and at yet another the startling results of natural science research which are today transfiguring the world.

When all men believe that the national life consists of politics and war, they are likely to see the whole panorama of the human race stretched before their eyes in terms of incessant politics and incessant war. When, as today, they are dazzled by the achievements of the natural scientist in the factory, on the road or in the air, they will begin to search the past more rigorously for the beginnings of those great developments.

And clearly no account of the past is satisfactory which does not show how the human race evolved in the understanding and conquest of material nature. But at the same time we have to beware of the peculiar bias of our time. We may be tempted to view the past as a series of methodical approaches toward the future success of a regular service of liners between the earth and Mars. Is any merely mechanical mastery an adequate end and ideal aim for the long development of mankind?

There are other events, achievements and advances in thinking, manifestations as quiet as those which proved the law of gravity, which have a significance even greater in the progress of the human race. The rise of a great social or religious movement may carry far more import than a war, or even an invention. We must ask the historian to keep this fact in view and not merely to substitute conquests in the laboratory for conquests in the battle field.

More Cheering Than Politics

ALL the good news London has been getting out of Paris in the last week has not been concerned with international politics; even more cheering—and possibly more interesting to some sections of the British public—must have been the unexpected victory of the English team in its Davis Cup matches with the United States. This means that for the first time since 1913 Britain enters the challenge round for the trophy of world tennis supremacy.

While the French veterans are expected to defeat Britain's young team in the final battle, the splendid showing so far made must encourage hopes that the long-desired renaissance of British tennis has arrived. The original great developer of outdoor sports, Britain has not been able to view with complete complaisance the "foreign" domination of "English games," particularly tennis, which the last few years have witnessed.

Disliking always that overemphasis which would make a game more—or less—than a game, Britain has had to watch one country after another rise to supremacy by a specialization which sometimes approaches professionalism. Not that efforts have not been made to improve British tennis. Better facilities have been provided for the game on playing fields; the public schools have been urged to divide with tennis some of the attention given to cricket.

The victory over America may be a result. Certainly the manner of it carried special satisfaction for the young men chiefly responsible, H. W. Austin and Frederick J. Perry. Both had failed to stop last month's American invasion of their own championships at Wimbledon, where Francis X. Shields defaulted the singles finals to his Davis Cup team mate, Sidney B. Wood.

Pleasing as the win at Paris must have been to Britain, it was extremely disconcerting to the United States, which has not failed for eleven years to be the winner or the runner-up in Davis Cup competition. There has been some effort to explain the defeat on the ground that Shields and Woods are "only youngsters." It is pointed out, too, that John H. Doeg, the national champion, was not on the American team, which also for the first time in a decade was Tildenless. Such reflections may encourage American hopes for another year, but they should in no wise be allowed to detract from British satisfaction in this year's splendid victory, which—in so far as it indicates that Britain is coming back in tennis—also gives satisfaction to many Americans.

Editorial Notes

Russian children are frankly not amused, it appears, by dolls on the Communist model or toys designed as propaganda for the Five-Year Plan. Komsomolskaia Pravda, the mouthpiece of the Communist Youth organization, ruefully makes this admission and deplores this preference for "lower middle-class pleasures to be foun ' in dolls and dolls' furniture."

NATURAL SEQUENCE?

Debt Holiday
Debt Cancellation
Treaty Revision
Limitation of Armaments
Elimination of Armaments
Universal Peace

Ever since the World War ended we have read, periodically, of the restoration of this town or that in Europe, or the restoration of some cathedral; but the high note of all is sounded in the newspapers these days: the restoration of Confidence.

New York City high schools will add 1000 teachers to their staffs in 1932, and this probably means more employment for pupils as well as teachers.

India's 5000-Year-Old City

ONE winter's day, about 5000 years ago, the inhabitants of Mohenjo-Daro, now known as India's abandoned city of the desert, loaded their belongings on the backs of buffaloes and oxen and forsook the place.

The flight must have been anticipated, and leisurely preparations made for it, for the inhabitants left little behind them.

Situated near the River Indus, Mohenjo-Daro at the time must have been a pleasant enough place, although the city today, silent, deserted and austere, lies in the heart of the Sind Desert. When the exodus took place the surrounding country was afforested and dotted with tiny farms, glowing green under the irrigation which the river afforded the district.

"The river is rising."

Some such cry may have echoed through the streets on that eventful morning 5000 years ago. For the opinion of archæologists, who have brought this town to the surface after all these centuries, is that the city was abandoned because of the flood waters of the Indus.

The imaginative visitor to Mohenjo-Daro today, walking through silent streets where towering walls awaken strange echoes from his footfalls, may cast his thoughts back between the years 3500 and 2700 B. C., and picture for himself the scene on the day the city was evacuated.

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Doubtless for days on end guards had been at vantage points along the river bank, ready to warn the inhabitants that the river had nearly reached the top of the levees. The winter rains probably were already pouring from the roofs of the houses, the water being carried off by an excellent system of drainage.

But the rising river—which at places even today is more than a mile broad—proved too serious a situation to be met; and perhaps through the well constructed streets the booming tones of great gongs sounded a final warning that further delay was dangerous.

Certain it is that the citizens departed, and the dramatic trek from the danger zone can be vividly pictured. Generations later, nomadic races came, and on the same site built themselves new cities, each superimposed on the earlier one. No fewer than six Mohenjo-Daros have been unearthed, the later cities being much less remarkable for constructive ability, town planning, and general civic organization than the one that dates back 5000 years.

I came across this deserted city of the Sind Desert one day at noon. The tonga wallah (pony-cart driver) who brought me up from Dokri railway station, eight miles away, had already fired my enthusiasm by telling me tales about a British sahib—"who must surely be looking for gold." The sahib had brought this ancient community to light, to the immense delight of neighboring villagers, who frequently visit the place and wander in wondering silence among homes built by a people whose very language is unknown.

The sahib was Ernest Mackay, an archæologist whose adventures in unearthing lost cities have given him a lore which few other men possess. He has done archæological work in Palestine and Mesopotamia, where he worked in the interests of Oxford University and the Field Museum, Chicago. He has conducted "digging" in the Bahrein Islands, in the Persian Gulf, and has worked for four seasons at Mohenjo-Daro.

Tradition and a Buddhist temple which crowned a sandy mound had long associated Mohenjo-Daro's site with a lost city. But when excavations first began, under the direction of the Archæological Survey Department of the Government of India, it was not anticipated that the site would reveal relics of such importance that the entire history of India's civilization would be reorientated or that it would indicate the existence of an important cultural life in the third and fourth millennia B. C.

It soon became evident that Mohenjo-Daro held records of a hitherto unknown civilization of the Bronze Age, the races of which made themselves vast cities of well-burnt brick at a time when the use of stone implements was being superseded by metal. And as a reminder that there is nothing new under the sun these cities were built on the "block" system, which is the approved pattern in present-day America.

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The people who lived in Mohenjo-Daro followed the occupation of cultivators and must have been comparatively well-to-do. Virtually every house has its bathroom. Most of the structures are homes and shops, but there are others which appear to have been temples, and one building, of massive proportions, contained a large bathing pool surrounded by fenestrated galleries and halls.

In a small museum which the authorities have established among the ruins are to be seen interesting relics which have emanated from these ancient homes. Especially interesting is a collection of seals, on which are engraved the characters of a "conventionalized form of pictograph writing," now occupying the attention of leading philologists. When their meaning can be deciphered and their relationship with other languages established, some of Mohenjo-Daro's mysteries will be solved.

Seals similar to those found at Mohenjo-Daro were found by excavators at Sumer and Elam, which suggests that the inhabitants of the Indus Valley were in communication with other countries of the Euphrates and Tigris. There are also points of similarity traced in pottery and beads, and authorities have stated "that it is safe to say that there must have been trade between these countries in those ancient days; and it is probable that both the sea and the land routes between India and Elam and Sumer were frequently traversed by sail and caravan."

A. I.

Notes From Madrid

Mantilla's Praises Sung

WHEREAS it is commonly believed abroad that the mantilla with which Spanish ladies are pictured in romantic representations is regularly worn in this country, the fact is that the use of this charming headgear has decreased to such an extent that it is now seen only on very special occasions. With a view to reviving its popularity, the society of Sons and Daughters of Madrid organized a festival which was attended by a large number of young girls all attired in the typical mantilla borne aloft by a large and handsome comb. Margarita Xirgu, a well-known actress, presided over the meeting, held in her theater, and read short essays, odes and other references by famous Spanish writers praising the beauty and glorifying the tradition of the mantilla, indispensable to the costume of the Spanish woman forty or fifty years ago.

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Girls Join In Athletics

The sudden interest in fencing which has swept over the feminine sporting world of Barcelona has culminated in a fencing tournament held by men and women. The contests were followed by a large and enthusiastic crowd of spectators, many of whom had not witnessed this sport before. Many young people entered for the competition and the women's championship was actually won by a child, scarcely in her teens, so petite, slim and graceful that she took the house by storm. Spanish girls are likely soon to cast off many traditional fetters, and their national suppleness and grace should tend to prepare them for a lively interest in many athletic and sporting developments in which they have taken part in the past only in the face of considerable opposition.

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Better Films Hoped For

The emigration of Spanish players of both sexes to the filming studios of French, English and American companies is being closely followed by film fans, who wonder if at last they are going to be shown really good talkies in correct Spanish. Madrid papers publish daily photographs of actors and actresses popular on the home stage, with an appeal that they will not betray the Republic by acting in productions of Espanoladas which picture this country as one of bullfighters, gypsies and brawling. A free-lance photographer recently covered all the most interesting parts of Spain and took to America reels of moving pictures of Spain as she is, with her dances, pelota players and picturesque costumes. He could find no market for them as "lacking the Spanish atmosphere of excitement!"

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Learn Your Own Country

The new director of the central tourist offices in Madrid, the "Patronato Nacional de Turismo," in an interview with a newspaper man emphasizes the necessity of stimulating interest not only abroad, but at home, in the artistic relics and places of great beauty with which Spain is endowed. He believes that one of the main objects of his organization should be to promote traveling by Spaniards and get them to know their own country well so as to learn to appreciate what they possess. One of the plans which the head of the organization wishes to put into force is the introduction of a savings bank. Depositors in this bank would be offered the advantage of reduced rates for holiday trips which would come within the range of modest purses.

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New Schools In Barcelona

Although the huge expense of the International Exhibition has left Barcelona short of money, it is not neglecting the educational question. On a recent Sunday no less than eleven new schools, in addition to an open-air school and a maternity instruction center were opened. They represented a cost of $1,500,000 and housed some 10,000 children. In order to solve the staff question the municipality recently engaged 101 teachers chosen from all parts of Spain. A novel system was adopted with these new teachers. They were paid practically double the normal teachers' salary, but in return they were obliged to follow special supplementary courses conducted by the University of Barcelona. For one month before taking up their posts these teachers "went back to school," receiving instruction in matters relating to the fauna and flora, the history and the economic aspect of the Barcelona district. Barcelona still has much to do in this direction, for the last statistics showed 30 per cent of the population to be illiterate. In their municipal election campaigns, the Communist Party say at least 5000 teachers are needed to solve the problem.

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Madrid Plans New Subways

While the autobus is making inroads on tramway traffic in most European capitals, the street car continues to monopolize the surface passenger transport in Madrid. The figures for 1930 show that 200,000,000 passengers were carried. The present fleet of 525 cars is to be augmented by a further hundred. It would appear, however, that the slow, old-fashioned street car does not meet the demands of the modern "madrileno," for nearly 1,000,000 fewer passengers were carried this year than last year, while on the other hand the underground railway carried 10,000,000 more passengers than in 1929, despite the fact that no extension had been made in the services. The underground services carried 90,000,000 passengers last year, or more than four times the population of Spain. Arrangements are being made to build two new subway lines. And although the influence of the tramway company has up to the present been sufficient to prevent the inauguration of autobus services, the municipality is now inquiring into the possibility of permitting such services to link the center with the numerous suburbs.

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No More Tips To Cab Drivers

The taxicab problem in Madrid is becoming rather troublesome for the new republican mayor, just as it proved to be too much for his predecessors. Don Pedro Rico will now have to show the madrilenos whether he is able better to deal with this question and settle once and for all what no mayor has so far succeeded in doing. He is wisely studying a project by which the number of taxis and their tariffs may be reduced. Meanwhile this popular mayor is issuing drastic instructions prohibiting tips to the drivers of these vehicles. He has had small notices printed, to be placed inside the taxicabs, with the indication that no gratuities are allowed. Many of the drivers are, however, delaying to comply with the order and Don Pedro Rico has given them twenty days' notice in which to post these announcements in their cars. By the end of that time those who have defied his orders will have their meters removed and their taxi licenses withdrawn.

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Planes Used As Air Taxis

The new Aero Club, "Avion Club Madrid," is a clear indication of the increasing popularity of flying in the capital. Located in the outskirts of Madrid, this flying club provides owners of planes with hangars, rents airplanes as air taxis for the insignificant sum of 1 peseta (10 cents) per kilometer and has at its disposal expert teachers. Its magnificent quarters, built in the most modern style, comprise a library, writing rooms and dancing floors. This flying school ranks second in Spain, the one in Albacete claiming preëminence as one of the best equipped in Europe. Over 4000 persons had their first experience in the air in Madrid last year and the number of those eager to enjoy the thrill of flying is increasing